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SYNOPSIS
OF
ANCIENT COSTUME,
EGYPTIAN, GREEK, ROMAN,
BRITISH, ANGLO-SAXON, NORMAN, AND ENGLISH.

Extracted from the Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

BY THE REV. T. D. FOSBROKE, M. A. F. S. A.

WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY-ONE FIGURES.



[*Druid and Arch Druid. See p. 15.*]

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ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the great expence of works upon Costume, it may be useful to the Students of Archæology, to make some extracts from the Encyclopedia of Antiquities. The importance of such a general knowledge of the subject, as may enable any person to ascertain the character and distinction of figures upon Marbles, Coins, and (in the Middle Age) Painted Glass and Illuminations, is obvious; and for these purposes the SYNOPSIS OF ANCIENT ARMOUR and the Tract here given may, at a very small expence, furnish good elementary information. It is, of course, only a selection from the fuller account in the Encyclopedia.

In books of Costume, all writers have produced errors by confounding the original characters of garments. They say Tunicks or Cloaks, which is equivalent to saying Waistcoats or Coats; Mantles or Gowns, and so forth. The fact is, that in Antiquity the characters of all dresses are simple and limited. They consist of *Pepla*, *Togas*, or *Plaids*, i. e. wrappers like shawls, *Mantles* or Cloaks, fastened over the shoulders, *Tunicks*, that is, waistcoats with petticoats annexed, *Trowsers* or *breeches*, if shorter, and *sandals*, *half-boots* or *shoes*. Gowns are only Tunicks for external wear. Protections for the neck,

and stockings were unknown. The Phrygian costume, or a Harlequin's dress, following the natural form of the person, in all its parts, is the only exception. Thus few and plain are the principles of all ancient habits, so far as concern the body. If a head-covering has a brim, it becomes a *hat* ; if it has not, it is a *cap* or *bonnet* ; and if it be only of flexible stuff, it is a *hood*. If it is a mere protection of the neck, it is a *tippet*. But a variety of fashions has given birth to endless appellations, by converting *genera* into *species*, which is just as reasonable as would be making every variety of dog a distinct kind of animal. On the contrary all the various sorts of garments are reducible to one or other of the above classes, by the aid of subdivisions, such as are *petticoats*, half-tunicks ; *aprons*, half-petticoats ; *bibs*, half-waistcoats ; and so forth. Thus the Moderns, by five or six general terms, render the subject completely intelligible ; and had writers classified their objects in a similar form, one book would have served for a thousand.

SYNOPSIS
OF
ANCIENT COSTUME



[*Anglo-Saxon King and Armour-Bearer. See p. 16.*]

THE distinctions into which ancient Habits are generally divided by writers on Costume are EGYPTIAN, ASIATICK, BARBARIAN, GREEK, ROMAN; and with regard to our own Nation, BRITISH, ANGLO-SAXON, NORMAN, and ENGLISH.

EGYPTIAN, ASIATIC, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN COSTUME.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.—Figs. 1, 2. *Egyptian Dresses from Statues in the Capitol.* Fig. 3. *Egyptian Priest, from Denon's Egypt.* Fig. 4. *Parthian, with his Bow and Javelin.* Fig. 5. *Amazon, in war, from one of Mr. Hope's vases. She is represented fighting with a griffin. The round disks on the belt perhaps represent coins, like those with which to this day the inhabitants of the borders of the Black Sea stud their leather belts.* Fig. 6. *Amazon, in peace, from a fictile vase of Mr. Hope's.* Fig. 7. *Paris on Mount Ida, from a cameo.* Fig. 8. *Vesta, in the Villa d'Este at Tivoli.* Fig. 9. *Dacian King.* Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13. *Parthian and Armenian Kings.* Fig. 14. *Grecian Lady in a dress of the old style.* Fig. 15. *Grecian Nymph, in the old style of attire, from a small statue in Mr. Hope's possession.* Fig. 16. *Minerva, in the old style, from a basso-relievo in the Capitol.* Fig. 17. *Bacchus, in the old Greek attire, from a statue.* Fig. 18. *Grecian Female, from a statue in possession of Mr. Hope.* Fig. 19. *Roman, in his Toga.* Fig. 20. *Tribune.* Fig. 21. *Roman Emperor, assisting at a sacrifice, in his Paludamentum.* Fig. 22. *Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius, from a statue in the Vatican.* Fig. 23. *Roman Empress.*—These subjects are selected from Mr. Hope's valuable *Work on Costumes*.

EGYPTIANS.—The heat of the climate may account for the slender covering worn by this Nation in general; and the extraordinary tightness be explained by the elasticity of the materials. That the dresses contracted and dilated with the motion of the limbs appears plain from the Bas-reliefs, represented in A. vol. i. pl. 37 of the “Grande Description de l' Egypte.” Mr. Hope's account, as given in the *Encyclopedia*, is this: “Egyptian monuments, in the early ages, wear caps, or heads and beards shorn close; the inferior classes seem to have gone nearly naked, and all the different orders of the community alike to have worn little and thin clothing. The lower extremities of the body appear to have been covered the most. Many male figures display no other garments than a short apron or piece of stuff fastened round the waist by a belt, and ascending half way down the thighs; and in numerous representations of both sexes the whole upper part of the body appears entirely bare, or only adorned with a profusion of necklaces, belts, armlets, and bracelets; while the aforesaid apron, wrapped round the loins,



EGYPTIAN, GRECIAN, and ROMAN COSTUME.

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Audinet sc.

descends like a petticoat down to the ancles. The complete tunick, reaching all the way from the neck to the feet, seems to have been reserved for the higher orders, and even this is so tight, that not a crease is to be seen. In later times the Greco-Egyptian habits acquired fullness, and occur with folds and plaits. Kings are known by long staves, or sceptres; Priests by wands topped with birds' heads, &c.¹

FEMALES, according to the statues of Isis and others of Egypt, are distinguished by the *calasiris*, a habit remarkable for the plaits over the bosom, and about the ancles. Indeed the tunick distinctively Egyptian is a close fit, falling into perpendicular plaits; and in the Roman-Egyptian imitations, after the conquest of Egypt by Hadrian, appears to have been incorporated with the Greek tunick. This is seen upon some statues of Isis in Mr. Hope's collection, and show a later æra than that of the female in fig. 1 of the plate, which is of pure Egyptian, and is far tighter. In the Grande Description, A. vol. ii. pl. 60. the modern pelisse and Nun's hood appear on female figures. In the famous Zodiac of Tentiris may be seen the girdle under the bosoms so usual with the Greeks.

The *close fit* appears to have been on all occasions the favourite cut of Egyptian dress. In the tomb of Osymandyas² we see warlike figures, draped in a sort of mail armour, sitting close to the limbs, and connected together by a strip of another material down the front. This is probably the earliest known specimen of this kind of armour.

ASIATICKS may be known by a vest with long tight sleeves, reaching down to the wrist, and long pantaloons, descending to the ancles, nay, often hanging over the instep, and losing themselves within side the shoes or sandals. These pantaloons even clothe those masculine ladies the Amazons, whenever they are represented on some warlike expedition (see *Plate, fig. 5*); though in peace they appear in petticoats like other females (see *Plate, fig. 6*). The vest, always of the same stuff and design with the pantaloons, seems, like our modern waistcoat, to

¹ Hope, i. 1—7.

² Grande Desc. A. vol. ii. pl. 26.

have opened in front, and to have been closed by means of clasps or buttons placed at considerable distances from each other (*see figure of Paris, fig. 7*). Over this vest was frequently worn a wide sleeveless tunic of a different pattern, clasped on the shoulders, and confined by a girdle round the waist (*see figure of Vesta, fig. 8*). To this, aged or dignified persons still added a mantle or peplum, fringed. Fringes, which never appear in Grecian habits, are another peculiarity. The Dacian costume, particularly in very wide pantaloons, was similar (*see fig. 9*). The Parthian sovereigns are sometimes represented on their coins bare-headed, with their long hair and bushy beards finically curled: at other times with a cylindrical cap, wider at top than bottom, called *mitra* by the Greeks (*see Heads of Parthian and Armenian Kings, figs. 10, 11, 12, 13*). The Medes and Persians generally wore the *cidaris*, or conical cap, sometimes terminating in a sharp point, at others truncated, and loaded with ornaments. The head-dress of the Asiatics, in the Euxine and Archipelago, was the Phrygian bonnet, with its top bent forward, and long flaps descending on the shoulders. In Amazons we often see the beak of the helmet terminate in the bill of a griffin, and the spine or back of the casque rises in the jagged crest of that animal. In war, the Asiatics never wore breast-plates or greaves; but frequently a coat or jacket, and neck-flap of scaled armour.¹

There appears to have been a confusion of two distinct styles in this account, which is the usual one of Asiatic costume; viz. in the loose dress, which from the bearded Bacchus appears to have been INDIAN, and PHRYGIAN. They have (pantaloons excepted) no points of similarity.

INDIAN OR ORIENTAL STYLE. The modern Turk still retains it. The distinction from Greek and Roman figures consist in sleeves down to the wrist, long gowns, trowsers full and drawn round at the ancles, shoes which never show the toes, like the greek sandals, fringes at the borders of the habits, and pointed or turban-formed head-coverings. *Fig. 4* is

¹ Hope, i. 9—16.

a good specimen, but rather too close a fit. The statue of Sardanapalus in Winckelman is the best. He is smothered with drapery. From the similar habits of the Dacians on the Trajan column, the Asiatic costume is called by Antiquaries the designation of Barbarians.

PHRYGIAN STYLE. The general characteristic is pantaloons, and short sleeves, surmounted by a short tunick, not so low as the knees, drawn in round the waist or with a girdle. The Phrygian bonnet (one with a beak in front, making the head and neck of a bird,) is the distinctive head-covering (*see fig. 5. 7*). The pantaloons, sleeves, and bonnet distinguish it from Greek habits.

GREEKS. The earliest style may be known by primness. Every lock of hair is divided into symmetrical curls or ringlets, and every fold of the garment in parallel plaits, all effected by irons. See *fig. 14* from Hope, pl. 51.

The succeeding ages are well discriminated by the hair. "At first (says Mr. Hope), as appears both from ancient sculpture and paintings, men and women alike wore their hair descending partly before and partly behind in a number of long separate locks, either of a flat and zigzagged, or of a round and corkscrew shape (*see fig. 15*)." [*Second æra.*] "A little later it grew the fashion to collect the whole of the hair hanging down the back, by means of a riband, into a single broad bundle, and only to leave in front one, two, or three long narrow locks or tresses hanging down separately; [*see fig. 16*, from Hope, pl. 47, Minerva;] and this queue was an ornament which Minerva, a maiden affecting old fashions and formality, never seems to have quitted; and which Bacchus (though not originally quite so formal, yet, when on his return from amongst the philosophers of India, he also chose to assume the beard and mien of a sage) thought proper to re-adopt (*see fig. 17*)." [*Third æra.*] Later still, this queue depending down the back, was taken up and doubled into a club; (*see fig. 14*, from Hope, pl. 51, given before;) and the side locks only continued in front, as low down as the breast. But these also [*Fourth æra*] gradually shrunk away into a greater number of smaller tufts or ringlets hanging about the ears, and leaving the

neck quite unconfined and bare. So neatly was the hair arranged in both sexes round the forehead, and in the males round the chin, as sometimes to resemble the cells of a bee-hive, or the meshes of wire-work¹. [See *fig.* 18, from plate 60 in Hope.] Two distinctions of the Tunick appear. Austere philosophers have only a simple cloak or mantle thrown over the naked body; and even the liberal professors, who indulged in the luxury of the Tunick, wore it shorter than the Asiatic males, or than their own women, and almost always confined by a girdle. Travellers protected their heads from the heat or rain by a flat broad-brimmed hat, tied under the chin (the *Petagus*).

Mr. Hope also lays it down as a rule, that the close fit of early inner garments, distinguishes them from the greater fullness of later periods; that long formal ringlets show heroic ages; short crops the historic periods. In my opinion, the nearer the approach to Asiatic fashions, as close sleeves, narrow plaits, and Amazon and Phrygian styles, the older the subject. The vases, not the statues, give the earliest. The bad drawing is another test of ancients; for in *fig.* 14, from Hope, pl. 51, where the old style is given, it will be seen, that the legs and thighs are almost twice as long as the rest of the person upwards.

The Greek monuments are so common, that only a few remarks are necessary. The general rule for distinguishing them from Barbarian or Roman male statues is nudity of the body, sometimes of the person.² The Romans appear in togas or military costume. The Greek exterior garment was a cloak of various lengths called *Chlamys*, fastened by a buckle either on the breast, or shoulder; or *Pallium*, of which hereafter. The former appears very long down to the ancles, as Macedonian in an Alexander; down to the calf of the leg in another instance, and very short, as in the Belvidere Apollo. Sometimes the pallium or chlamys appears thrown down to the waist, or leaving one side only naked; at others the arms are covered, and the whole body totally enveloped in the chlamys; but the variety of involutions is best described in the following extract from Mr. Hope: "The Peplum constituted the outer-

¹ Hope, i. 16—38.

² This is the real meaning of Pliny's *Græca res est nihil velare*

most covering of the body. Among the Greeks it was worn in common by both sexes, but was chiefly reserved for occasions of ceremony or of public appearance, and as well in its texture as in its shape seemed to answer to our shawl. When very long and ample, so as to admit of being wound twice round the body, first under the arms, and the second time over the shoulders, it assumed the name of *Diplax*. In rainy or cold weather it was drawn over the head. At other times this peculiar mode of wearing it was expressive of humility or grief, and was adopted by men and women when in mourning, or when performing sacred rites; on both which accounts, it was thus worn by Agamemnon, when going to sacrifice his daughter."

"The *Peplum* was never fastened on by means of clasps or buttons, but only prevented from slipping off through the intricacy of its own involutions. Endless were the combinations which these exhibited [see some exquisite specimens in the Plates to Kirke's *Hamilton Vases*], and in nothing do we see more ingenuity exerted, or more fancy displayed, than in the various modes of making the *peplum* form grand and contrasted draperies. Indeed the different degrees of simplicity or of grace observable in the throw of the *peplum*, were regarded as indicating the different degrees of rusticity or of refinement, inherent in the disposition of the wearer."

Here it should be observed, that statues do not vindicate the supposition of any identity between the *Chlamys* or *Cloak* and the *Pallium* or *Peplum*, the archetype of the Shawl now in use, however they have been confounded by authors. The latter appears to have more resembled the *toga* or *plaid*, and to have been far larger than the *chlamys*, which had not dimensions sufficient to form the large folds of the *pallium*¹. The *Tunick* and modern *Fez* or egg-shaped scull-cap, the *Πιλιδιον* worn by Ulysses, appear in sailors², and a rich *Tunick* is seen under the *Peplum* in Kirke's work, plate 52. Warriors also appear in a *Tunick* only³,

¹ There was a cloak, like that of Telesphorus, which enclosed the whole person, arms and all, as in a sack.

² Kirke's *Hamilton Vases*, pl. 18.

³ Id. Plate 23.

and foreigners and travellers in a long cloak hanging down over the whole person, and a hat (mostly the *petasus* or broad-brimmed hat, such as that worn by Mercury) either on the head or suspended behind. The skin of a lion or wild beast over the shoulders distinguishes heroes or generals. Sandals and buskins, not shoes (which appertain to Barbarians), equally belong to Greeks and Romans.

The Plate (*figs. 14, 15, 16,*) exhibits Greek Females in the old style of attire. *Fig. 14* shows an upper and under tunick, what we should call a petticoat and bed-gown. *Fig. 16* has three tunicks, or two and a sort of tippet. *Figs. 17* and *18* seem to have the peplus, or exterior garment; which was sometimes worn in very remarkable folds. The most common form of the upper tunick is that of a shirt without sleeves, drawn in at the waist, and only reaching below the hips. It is the *Recinium* of Winckelman. At other times single long tunicks appear down to the ancles. Naked arms are the most usual, but half-sleeves do occur.

The Hair has been before mentioned, but the *Corymbus* is the most frequent, and has been imitated in modern times by girls. It is a method of dressing the hair in general, but not exclusively, as Winckelman (*Art. iv. 2.*), confined to young girls. It consisted in collecting, and tying the hair upon the head, higher or lower, sometimes rolling it around a bodkin. From Petronius it appears, that it was sometimes made of false hair, and transferable. According to Eustathius there is no difference between the *Corymbus* of the girls, the *Crobylus* of youths, and the *Scorpion* of children. The corymbus appears in Diana, Victory, Venus, the Muses, the Vatican Apollo, &c. Mr. Dallaway notes that the *double knot* on the crown of the head, when *pointing towards the ears*, is appropriate to Diana, and a symbol of virginity. On many statues of Venus, the hair may be seen collected in a double knot, but in every instance pointing to the fore and back part of the head. The plaited queues, for they appear in Etruscan figures, seem to have been earlier. They occur in figures 14 and 16. The legs of the Greek

women are bare, sometimes with ankle-bracelets; and they wore sandals, occasionally elevated by several cork soles.

ROMANS. The men either appear in the *Toga* (see *fig.* 19.), the pre-eminent distinction of the Romans, borrowed from their ancestors the Etrurians, and retained in the Highlanders' plaid; or the military cuirass with a cloak, called *Lacerna*, &c.; or if waiting-men, plebeians, and rusticks, with Tunicks only. Priests have a scull-cap with a kind of spike at the end of it; and Sacrificers have the head covered. Travelers have the *Petanus* or broad-brimmed hat, or *Cucullus* hood; when sharp-pointed the *Bardo-cucullus*, a costume common with rusticks at work¹. The Diptichs of Bourges show, that after the time of Constantine, a large broad sash crossing the bosom over the shoulders seems to have superseded the *toga* as an ensign of official dignity. Breeches down to the knees appear first (I believe) on the officers in the Trajan column. Buskins and sandals were most generally worn on the feet; and the kinds are full of minute distinctions. Augurs are known by the *Lituus*. *Victimarii* have only aprons.

Females in full costume appear in *figures* 22, 23. The exterior garment appears to have been the *Palla*, copied from the Grecian *Peplum*, and answering to the *Toga* among the men. The garment immediately underneath, was seemingly the *Stola* or long upper tunick, forbidden to *courtezans*. Plebeian women appear in a long under tunick, above it only another more short, resembling what we call a bed-gown², and according to Malliot, courtezans substituted for the *stola* the *toga* of the men, leaving one breast bare, like Amazons, and one leg naked up to the calf³. Girls only wore tunicks and chlamydes, or cloaks⁴, and at one time at least they were distinguished from matrons by not having their hair parted in front⁵. It is also said, that *girls* had their hair tied in a knot on the top of the head, *matrons* upon the nape of the neck. Boys and youths may be known by the *Bulla*. Upon the Arch of Con-

¹ Malliot, i. pl. lxxxiii.
Malliot, Costumes, i. pl. xi.

² A very curious specimen from C. Caylus is engraved in

³ Id. and p. 31.

⁴ Id.

⁵ Id. 36.

stantine, they are draped like adults, and look of course like men in miniature. Children in arms are swathed and bandaged; when able to walk they often occur with only a chlamys over the shoulders; apparently with the intention of leaving free growth to their limbs.

Four Asiatic heads, *figs.* 10, 11, 12, 13, explain themselves, by their utter dissimilarity to Egyptian, Greek, or Roman modes.

Here Plate the first concludes.

BRITISH, ANGLO-SAXON, AND ANGLO-NORMAN COSTUME.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.—*Fig. 1. A Briton of the Interior, with a brindled cow's hide. Fig. 2. A Belgic Briton. Fig. 3. Mounted British Warrior. Fig. 4. Romanized Briton. Fig. 5. Queen Boadicea.*—These five subjects are from Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Smith's *Costumes of the Aboriginal Britons*.—*Fig. 6. An Anglo-Saxon Personage of Distinction of the Eighth century, in full dress; from MS. Cott. Claud. B. iv. Fig. 7. An Anglo-Saxon Lady of the Eighth Century, in full dress; from the same MS. Fig. 8. Adhelm Bishop of Sherborne, died 709; from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 200. Fig. 9. Anglo-Saxon Monarch of the Ninth Century, in his state habit; from Cott. MS. Tiberius, C. vi. Fig. 10. Personage of Distinction in the dress of the Ninth and Tenth Centuries; from the same MS. Fig. 11. A Lady in the full dress of the Ninth and Tenth Centuries; from Harl. MS. 2908. Fig. 12. Edward the Confessor, from his Great Seal, at the British Museum. Fig. 13. The Regal State Habit of the Eleventh Century; from MS. Nero, C. iv. Fig. 14. Anglo-Norman Woman of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries, with pocketing sleeves; from Sloan. MS. No. 1975. Fig. 15. Norman Dress of the Twelfth Century; from Harl. MS. 1526 or 1527. Fig. 16. A Lady of the Twelfth Century, in full dress; from a curious MS. in the possession of Francis Douce, Esq. Fig. 17. A Regal State Habit of the Thirteenth Century; from Royal MS. 2 A. xxii. Fig. 18. A Coronation Habit of the Thirteenth Century; from the same MS. Figs. 19, 20. A Physician and his Servant; from a Sloane MS. of the thirteenth century, No. 1975. Fig. 21. A Lady of the Thirteenth Century in her wimple; from a Royal MS. 19 D. i.*—Figs. 6 to 20 are copied from Strutt's "*Dresses and Habits*."

BRITONS. Strabo¹ says, that the Celts wore Tunicks (*i. e.* waistcoats) down to the girdle, and the Gaulish Sagum (*i. e.* a cloak) over them.

¹ Strabo, Lib. iv. p. 135.



BRITISH, ANGLO-SAXON, ANGLO-NORMAN, and ENGLISH COSTUME.

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The following is an additional extract :—

FOOD FOR CANARIES.—This is an important point, for in proportion as it is simple and natural, it will be wholesome; and, on the contrary, the more it is mixed and rare, the more injurious and productive of disease will it be. What I have found the best is summer rape-seed—I mean that which is sown at the end of spring, which is small and brown, in distinction from the winter rape-seed, which is sown in the autumn, and which is large and black. This seed alone agrees with canaries as well as with linnets; but, to give them the pleasure of variety, a little bruised hemp or canary, or poppy-seed, is added to it, especially in the spring, when they are intended to breed. Indeed a mixture of summer rape-seed, oatmeal and millet, or canary seed, may be given them as a great treat. But whatever seeds they may have, they equally require green food, as chickweed in spring, lettuce and radish leaves in summer, endive, water-cress, and slices of sweet apple, in winter. As to what whimsical and complicated mixture, prescribed and used by many people, of rape, millet, hemp, canary-seed, whole oats and oatmeal, poppy, lettuce, plantain, potentilla, and pink seeds, maize, sugar, cake, hard biscuit, cracknels, buns, and the like, so far from being wholesome, it injures the birds in every respect. It spoils their taste, weakens their stomachs, renders them feeble, sickly, and incapable of bearing moulting, under which they most frequently die. It is true, they may be accustomed to eat of everything which comes to table, but to teach this habit is also to prepare a poison for them, which though slow is not the less sure, and brings them to a premature death; whilst every day we see bird-fanciers who are poor, who hardly know the names of these delicacies, rear, on the simplest food, a considerable number of the healthiest, cleverest, and strongest canaries. We must, however, be guided in a great measure by the constitutions of the birds. They should be daily supplied with fresh water, as well for drinking as bathing, in which they delight. In the moulting season, a nail or bit of iron should be put into the water, in order to strengthen the stomach. Saffron and liquorice are in this case more hurtful than useful. Grains of the sand, with which the bottom of the cage is strewed, afford the birds a help to digestion. What has been said above refers solely to the food of full-grown canaries; the young, which cannot feed themselves, require a different diet.

By J. M. Bechstein M.D.

two, and for nearly half a century occupied a place in the literature of England, especially as connected with sacred subjects. In a later work Mr. Penn opposed the rising science of Geology on somewhat similar religious grounds to those taken up by the Dean of York. —Literary Gazette.

The first figure is that of a Briton of the interior, cloathed in the hide of a brindled ox, the shield, battle-axe, and spear. The second is a Belgic Briton, taken from the description of Diodorus Siculus. He has a sugar-loaf cap, the torque or collar of honour, a bordered tunick, and a sagum over his shoulders. The third is a mounted warrior from British coins. The fourth is a figure of Boadicea, from the description of the Classical Historians. The fifth is a Romanized Briton, from a stone preserved among the Arundelian Marbles. All these figures are taken from Dr. Meyrick's superb work on British Costumes.

Some remarks are here necessary. The Gaulish and of course British males of rank wore a golden (yellow or embroidered) vest (*Aurea Vestis*, Virgil.) Striped cloaks (*Virgatis lucent Stragulis*, Virg.) and torques (*Colla auro innectuntur*, Virg.¹). Now the long gown of the Druids, given in the title-page, copied from Montfaucon, from authentic figures, and the *striped* or tartan patterns, were absolute Phenician introductions. Philostratus² says, that the Phenicians used long tunicks with long sleeves, such as were worn by the people denominated Barbarians. In confirmation of this it appears, that in the ancient manuscript Terence, at the Vatican, is a Phenician merchant in a striped tunick³. The torque is apparently another of their introductions; for Tertullian says that the torque is *exclusively* of Oriental origin⁴.

The Roman British females on coins of Britannia⁵ appear in sleeved tunicks, one or more, drawn in below the breasts, with or without a mantle or cloak thrown over the shoulders; in short they resemble modern women, either in what is called a round gown, or bed-gown and petticoat; though the latter, as distinct from a body and sleeves, is not considered to be ancient. This costume of the bed-gown and tunick also appears on the reverse of a coin of Carausius, a bas-relief in Horsley, and is still worn by the Welsh peasantry⁶. The petticoat part of the tunick of Boadicea was striped. Sometimes it reached only to the knees.

¹ See *Æn.* viii. 670, seq.

² *Enn.* ap. Gell. Noct. Attic. L. 7. c. 12.

³ *Enc. des Antiq.*

⁴ *Purpura illa et aurum cervicis ornamentum eodem more apud Egyptios et Babylonios insignia erant dignitatis*, p. 115. Ed. Rigael.

⁵ Pinkerton on Medals, i.

pl. iii. f. 1, 2.

⁶ Cited by Dr. Meyrick, p. 37.

The Fillibeg, Dr. Meyrick¹ will not admit to be of Celtick origin, but of Roman introduction. However, as the Irish, who had no connection with the Romans, did not, according to Froissart², wear breeches in the fourteenth century, I doubt the opinion. Among the Gaulish monuments given by Montfaucon, Auberi, &c. we find both men and women distinguished by mystical borders, as vandykes, &c.³

ANGLO-SAXONS. The Habits of the Anglo-Saxons consist of *Shirts*, *Tunicks* long and short, (the latter giving birth to the countryman's smock-frock,) *Surcoats* or sleeved gowns, *Cloaks* or *Mantles*, *Conical* and *Phrygian-bonnet caps*, *Shoes*, slit down the middle or on each side, a sort of stockings, *forked beards*, and *hair mostly parted on the middle of the head*, distinguish the males of the eighth century⁴. The war costume of an Anglo-Saxon King and his Armour Bearer are given in the wood cut, in page 5. The dress of a personage of distinction, and the ecclesiastical costume of Adhelm Bishop of Sherborn, of the eighth century, are given in the *Plate of Anglo-Saxon Costume*, *figs. 6 and 8*.

The females of the same æra wore *under tunicks* with sleeves, *upper tunicks*, like gowns, *mantles* or cloaks, *cover-chiefs*, *kerchiefs* or hoods, like those still retained in modern women's cloaks; *shoes*, high-quartered; and probably *stockings* and *chemises*⁵. An Anglo-Saxon Lady of the eighth century is represented in the *Plate*, *fig. 7*.

From the commencement of the Ninth century to the Arrival of the Normans [anno 1066], we find our male ancestors habited in *drawers*, *trowsers*, *tunicks*, long and short, upper and under; *mantles* or *cloaks*; *felt*, *woollen*, and *skin* hats or caps; *stockings*, bound round with *leg-bandages*, like the cross-gartering of Highlanders, or hay-bands of rusticks; *socks* and *shoes*, *boots* or *buskins*, and *gloves*, presumed to have been unknown in England before the close of the tenth century⁶. The state habit of a Monarch of the ninth century is represented in the *Plate*, *fig. 9*; and a personage of distinction, in the dress of the ninth and tenth centuries, in *fig. 10*.

¹ Meyrick, 39.

² x. 161.

³ Meyrick.

⁴ Strutt's Dresses of the

people of England, i. pt. i. c. i. p. 1—13.

⁵ Id. ch. ii. p. 14—22.

⁶ Id. p. 31—49.

The *costume* of the females, with the exception of *clogs* (called *Wifeſceor*, i. e. shoes with wooden soles) was the same as in the preceding æra, but with some variations of fashion¹. A Lady in the full dress of the ninth and tenth centuries is shewn in the *Plate*, *fig.* 11.

SOME GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING ANGLO-SAXON COSTUMES.

Males. Chilperic II. (anno 716 to 720) had his hair divided on the top of the head (*Malliot, Costumes des Francais*, 86), and this parted hair and forked beard denote sufficiently for general purposes figures before the Conquest. Mantles and bordered tunicks, long dresses, furs in borders, long hair, and shoes with bandelets reaching up the legs, are tokens of persons of distinction; *Id.* 66, 69; proved by the plates in Strutt. The lower orders wear only tunicks down to the knees, mostly with the legs bare; and slaves have short hair. *Id.* 47, and *Strutt*.

Females. They are all in hoods, and muffled up nearly to the chin. Though the tunick may, and often does, adapt itself, like the Roman armour, to the shape of the body, no constriction of the abdomen by stays appears before the fourteenth century in England (*Plates in Strutt*): but there are partial exceptions among the French.

Summary.—*Males.* Parted hair and forked beards. *Females.* Hoods for head-coverings, and muffled up to the chin.—Lower orders only tunicks.

DANES. Costume similar to the Anglo-Saxon; only they were greater beaux: their tunicks are embroidered in the collars and borders; and their hair is dressed in rolls or waves².

ANGLO-NORMANS, from 1066 to the end of the Twelfth century. garments of similar construction to the Anglo-Saxon (for I see no reason why Strutt³ should make the *gown* distinct from the *super-tunick* or *surcoat*, merely because it had a hood or sleeves of a different make) were used. *Hoods*, *hats*, and *scull-caps*, tied under the chin; *short-boots*,

¹ Strutt's *Dresses of the People of England*, p. 50—52.

² *Id.* pl. xxiv. pp. 62, 63.

³ p. 95.

longsharp-pointed shoes, and *aprons*, with bibs and tuckers for workmen, as now used in many trades, also occur¹. The Regal Habits of the eleventh century are shewn in the *Plate*, where *fig. 12* is Edward the Confessor, taken from his great Seal; and *fig. 13* is from a MS. in the British Museum. The Norman dress of the twelfth century is shewn in *fig. 15*.

Only one garment can be considered as additional to those of the Saxon females, *viz.* the *surcoat*, i. e. a cloak, extremely short, sometimes with very long hideous sleeves called *pocketing sleeves* (see *fig. 14*). Towards the end of the twelfth century, the hair of matrons was enclosed within a net or cawl. A kind of coronet was also worn over the coverchief². The full-dress of a Lady of the twelfth century is represented in *fig. 16*.

SHORT GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THIS ÆRA.

Strutt does not appear to me to have described the costume so well as Villaret, who has apparently given the real appellations, for French was then spoken in England. The *Gaunache* (*Gaunacus*, whence *Gown*), a long habit commonly without sleeves, descended to the ancles. When persons went out they covered themselves with the *Chape*, a habit which enveloped them from head to foot, and which men and women used equally; but the *chapes* were forbidden by Lewis VII. (anno 1137 to 1180) to publick women, that they might not be mistaken for matrons. Now it does appear from Strutt's Plates of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, that the Normans do appear in *chapes*, i. e. *cofes*, not mantles.

Males. The Anglo-Saxon mantles are discarded in persons of distinction, and *Copes*³ appear with very *rich borders*. Rich borders accompany all the dresses of people of rank. Rusticks and the lower orders appear only in tunicks.

¹ Strutt's Dresses of the People of England, Id. 83—106.

² Id, 107—113.

³ I distinguish Mantle from Cope, by making the former a puckered cloak, the latter a gown sitting close without sleeves or arm-holes, the ecclesiastical vestment.

Females, continue muffled up, as in the Anglo-Saxon æra, for the bosom never appears, even partially, till the fourteenth century. Queued hair and flatter head-coverings commenced in France at the end of the eleventh century, and appear in Strutt, pl. xxxviii. of the same æra. The hideous *pocketing sleeves*, of which before, p. 18, are singular characteristicsticks.

It is said by Malliot (p. 78), that in the twelfth century the dress of men and women was alike, except that the costume of the former did not descend below the calf of the leg. Strutt, pl. xxxi. to xxxiii. and xxxvi. proves this, but also shows partial exceptions in the length.

In this century the hood thrown back was considered as a mark of mourning¹.

The following remarks of Villaret apply in a very luminous form to this and the preceding centuries :

“ There was a time when the robes had no sleeves ; they had in course of time at first narrow ones, in the end very large ones. The mantle, especially when it was furred, only appertained to persons of a certain rank. It was buckled on the right shoulder, so that being always open on that side, never in front, they had the entire liberty of the right arm. They tucked it up over the left shoulder, to allow the free use of the sword. It trained behind. The divers orders of nobility were distinguished by the breadth of the border, and the quality of the fur or ermine which surrounded it, by the breadth of the folds at the neck, and the length of the train. Dukes, Counts, Barons, and Knights wore them of scarlet or violet colour².” Strutt’s Norman plates prove this.

The Summary of the above is—Normans. *Copes*, instead of mantles. All the garments richly bordered. Both sexes much alike.

Anglo-Norman Habits in the THIRTEENTH Century. No apparent novelty occurs, except in the *tabard*, and *supertotus*, or *overall*. The former is well known to be like a herald’s coat, *i. e.* a sleeveless garment, consisting of only two pieces, hanging down, one before, the other be-

¹ Malliot, 87.

² Id. p. 120.

hind, the sides being left open. The latter, called also *Balandrana*, and worn as a great coat, was a loose shirt without sleeves, with an aperture or slit for one arm only. The other parts of dress had a variety of new fashions and appellations¹. The Regal Habits of the thirteenth century are exhibited in *figs.* 17 and 18; and the costume in middle and more humble life, in those of a Physician and his Servant, in *figs.* 19 and 20.

The women had garments similar to those of preceding æras, only varied in fashion and denomination. The *Wimple*, *Gimpe*, or *Peplus*, made its appearance here towards the end of the twelfth century. It was a sort of hood, which covered not only the head and shoulders, but was usually brought round the neck, beneath the chin, occasionally pulled over it, and concealed the whole of the throat. It is represented in the dress of a Lady of the thirteenth century, *fig.* 21. The *Gorget* introduced towards the close of the thirteenth century, was a neck-covering, poked up by pins above the ears, so that the head seems to be within a fork. *Chaplets* or *Garlands of Flowers* of goldsmith's work, or natural, now appear².

SHORT GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THIS ÆRA.

This is a most important æra for alterations. Mantles and Copes give way in both sexes to long robes (*i. e.* gowns), with sleeves or without; women's dresses, at least abroad, fitted the body at top, and enlarged towards the bottom; and the men, following a similar fashion, seemed to wear petticoats. Caps like coronets first appear. Queens and Princesses at this time wore coronets over the veil or hood; ladies of inferior rank beneath. The first instance of a gold chain round the neck in females, appears in Blanch, daughter of St. Louis, born in Syria in 1252. She also first appears in the *Cymar*, or *rochet*, open in the front and at the sides, without sleeves. The first apparent instance of the horned head-dress is that of Jeanne Countess of Toulouse in 1249. The puffed sleeves or *Mahoitres*, and military scarves worn over the

¹ Strutt's *Dresses of the People of England*, p. 151—160.

² *Id.* p. 161—170.

cuirass, are also of this æra. The *Surcol*, which Strutt (p. 376) calls a *corset*, and was a sort of boddice of stays worn over the rest of the dress, (see *Plate, fig. 3*, from Strutt, pl. xciv.), first appears in this æra. "La statue de cette Princesse [Marguerite de Provence] qui est au Musée est peut-être le plus ancien monument où l'on voit le *Surcol*, ajustement, que les dames portaient pardessus leur robe, qu'elles savaient enrichir et varier, et ne cessèrent d'en porter, que vers la fin du regne de Charles VIII. anno 1498."¹ These *Surcols* were in high vogue in the fourteenth century, under the name of *Corsets*. Though boddices, and dresses constricting the abdomen, do appear abroad in the eleventh century, yet none occur here till the fourteenth, as has been previously remarked. In the century before us, short dresses, except in the army, or during field sports, were confined to the lower ranks².

The Summary of the above is—Gowns instead of mantles and copes; but with regard to *Males*, sleeves *only of shirt or coat fashion*; *Females*, see details preceding.

¹ Malliot, p. 111.

² Id. pp. 110—125.

ENGLISH COSTUME.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.—Fig. 1. *Personage of Distinction of the Fourteenth Century*; from Royal MS. 15 D. 1. Fig. 2. *Richard II. and his Father Edward the Black Prince*, from a beautiful Missal which formerly belonged to that Monarch; from Cotton. MS. Domitian, A. xvii. Fig. 3. *A Lady of high rank, of the Fourteenth Century, in her surcol, or external corset*; from the *Liber Regalis* at Westminster. Fig. 4. *Courtier of the Fifteenth Century*; from Harl. MS. 2278. Fig. 5. *Courtier of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries* from Harl. MS. 4939. Figs. 6 and 7. *Personages of Distinction of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*; from Harl. MS. 4425, and Royal MS. 18 E. iv. Fig. 8. *Henry VI. taken from an Illumination, in which he is presenting a sword to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*; from Royal MS. 15 E. vi. Fig. 9. *Official habit of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*; from Royal MS. 14 E. iv. Fig. 10. *The Beau of the Fifteenth Century*; from Harl. MS. 4425. Figs. 11 and 12. *Fashionable Habits of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*; from Royal MS. 19 C. vii. and Harl. 4425. Fig. 13. *Maud, wife of John Fossebrok* (see pp. 784, 797) from her monumental brass in Cranford Church, Northamptonshire (see Bridges's History). She was nurse to King Henry VI. and wears the horned head-dress. Fig. 14. *A Lady of Rank of the Fifteenth Century, with a steeple head-dress*; from Cott. MS. Nero, D. ix. Fig. 15. *Dress of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*; from an old painting in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Fig. 16. *Dress in middle rank of life in the Seventeenth Century, John of the Hospital, i. e. Christ's Hospital, a character in a comedy called "The two Maids of Moore Clacke."* Fig. 17. *Man, with a Falcon, in dress of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*; from MS. Sloan. 3794. Fig. 18. *Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.* from a rare print by Elstracke. Fig. 19. *A Countess of the Sixteenth Century in her mourning habit*; from Harl. MS. 6014. Fig. 20. *Dress of the time of Charles I.*; from an etching, apparently by Gaywood. Figs. 21 and 22. *Dresses in the time of the Commonwealth*; from a scarce print by Marshall. Fig. 23. *Charles II.* from a print by Faithorne.—Fig. 1 to 12, and 14 to 23 are from Strutt's "*Dresses and Habits.*"

FOURTEENTH CENTURY. The males appear in *Tunicks, Gowns*, with sleeves all fashions, *Rochets*, i. e. tunicks without sleeves (like a bishop's black satin vestment, worn with the lawn sleeves); *Cloaks*, with or without hoods, short, long, and of various fashions; *Pantaloons*, closed by tunics, turning up at the hips; *Head-coverings* of most fantastick fashions, wreathed, turban-formed, flapped, rolled, scull-capped, brim-



ENGLISH COSTUME.

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med, with projecting ends, conical, and cylindrical, with or without brims, night-capped, tied under the chin, sometimes tongued over the head, down to the forehead, scalloped, simple bandages round the hair, &c.; *Spencers*, reaching only to the hips, and buttoning in front, without sleeves; *Bags*, like surplices without sleeves, with hoods enclosing the whole body¹; *Daggers* worn round the neck, and hanging at the back, or upon the hips; *Robes* of coat armour, and fancy patterns; *Scarfs*, or cloaks worn scarfwise; *long-pointed Shoes*, *Shoulder-belts with Bells*; see the representation of a Personage of Distinction in the *Plate*, *fig. 1*; and *Shoes* and *Stockings* all in one, but differently coloured on each leg. Indeed the variety of fashions is so extensive that nothing is defineable, except a gown and petticoat, cloaked, or smock-frock aspect; nothing assimilating coat, waistcoat and breeches. In short, all are gowned, tunicked, tabarded, or cloaked, with a variety of decorations². The regal habit of the fourteenth century is shewn in the illumination of Richard II. and his father, *fig. 2*.

A simple test of æra by negatives is thus given by Strutt; "The Shirt in the time of the Saxons and of the Normans, did not form an ostensible part of their dress; and if any portion of it might occasionally have appeared above the collar of the tunick, it would have been hid by the intervention of the mantle. In the latter ages, however, when the tunicks were metamorphosed into doublets and waistcoats, they were made more open at the neck, and upon the bosom; and the shirt-collars were displayed enriched with needle-work for that purpose. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the doublets were cut and slashed, and nearly disjointed at the elbows, in order to show the fineness and whiteness of the shirts; in the succeeding century they were greatly shortened, that a large portion of the same might appear between them, and the ligatures of the breeches."³

The *Women* appear in *Gowns* of various fashions, *Bed-gowns* or

¹ Strutt, pl. lxxx. middle figure of the lower compartment.
lxxxviii.

² Id. 332.

³ Id. pl. lxix. to

Jackets, Rochets (gowns without sleeves), *Cloaks* over *Gowns, Bibs* and *Aprons, Corsets* fitting close to the body, with petticoats, *Boddices* or stay-formed vestments, worn outside, *Josephs* buttoned down the front. *Head-coverings* of infinite and indiscriminable forms; the *Hair*, girls excepted, drawn up behind, and long pointed shoes¹. The habit of a Lady of high rank in the fourteenth century is shewn in *fig. 3*.

GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THIS ERA.

Males. The universality of Gowns, especially a vast variety of fashions in the sleeves, particularly denote THIS century; for in the one preceding, according to Strutt's plates, *the sleeves are confined to the shirt and coat forms*, and also in Malliot, with the exception of the Serjeants-at-Arms, established by Philip II. [1180—1223] who have long counsellor's sleeves scalloped, pl. xxxiii. fig. 2, 3.—Rusticks and mechanics of this century only appear in tunicks.

Females. In this century, females first appear with the bosoms more or less open; the steeple head-dress; for Isabel, Queen of Edward II. appears in it in 1325 [see Malliot, pl. xliii. p. 131]; the horned head-dress, lighter and more fanciful head-coverings; the *surcol*; hair dressed in nets and bags; and the body costume tight and shewing the shape; the tunicks of the women in the preceding century, according to Strutt, being loose, and only reeved in at the waist. See Strutt, pl. lxi.—lxiv.

The summary of the above is—*Males.* Sleeves of various fashion.

Females. Bosom more or less open. Lower orders in *tunicks only*: no mantles, copes, or gowns.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY. The *Gown*, as an exterior garment, is less frequent, and the skirts of the tunick more puckered and protuberant; the sleeves, those of Bishops; or in persons of distinction, often ending in a distended bag or lappets, &c. *Cloaks* or appendages to tunicks appear, with large flaps over the arms, like pendent wings, and compartments of slips. See the dress of the courtiers in this century in

¹ Strutt, pl. lxxxviii. to xcix.

figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7. The *Head-coverings* are fantastical¹. In this century the *Jacket*, also another name for the *Gambeson*, and originally the same as the doublet, differed materially from it; for at this time both of them were frequently worn together; and then the jacket answered the purpose of the super-tunick, and like the doublet, in process of time, it lost its proper name, and is now called a coat². The regal habit of this century is shewn in the representation of Henry VI. *fig. 8.* and an official habit, *fig. 9.*

The men also had tight breeches or hose; pinked the sleeves of their pourpoints or doublets, to shew their shirts, and wore their hair very long³. "At the close of the fifteenth century," says Strutt, "the dress of the English was exceedingly fantastical and absurd, insomuch that it was difficult to distinguish the one sex from the other. The men wore petticoats over their lower clothing; their doublets were laced in the front like a woman's stay across her stomacher; and their gowns were open in the front to the girdle, and again from the girdle to the ground⁴." These remarks are illustrated by the representations of the Beau, and two other fashionable habits of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *figs. 10, 11, 12.*

The women appear in *Gowns, Bed-gowns, enormous trains, Corsets* over the other dress, and more especially two peculiar head-dresses, called the horned and steeple head-dresses, the former consisting of two elevations, like a mitre worn edgeways, or rather like a heart in cards, with the bottom truncated. See it represented in the figure from the monumental brass of my ancestrix, Maud Fossebrok, *fig. 13.* Strutt ascribes the introduction of the horned head-dress to the end of the fourteenth century; and adds, that it was on the decline about 1461, when the steeple fashion came into vogue⁵. It is represented in a lady of high rank in *Fig. 14.* Another specimen of the dress of a Lady of

¹ Strutt, pl. cvi. to cxvi.
pp. 245, 246.

² Id. 351.

³ Id. 256.

⁴ Id. 258.

⁵ Id.

Quality is shewn in the annexed figure of Joyce Tiptoft, from a monument at Enfield. Soon after the middle of the fifteenth century, the ladies left off tails to their gowns, and substituted borders.

SHORT GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THIS ÆRA.—*Males.* Enough has been before said, p. 25.

Females. Long trains; boddiced waists; steeple and horned head-dresses; and the common bonnet (Strutt, pl. cxxv. f. 11.) i. e. one with shades over the cheeks (which now *first* appears), are the prevalent fashions.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY. The men of this æra wear gowns, tight or easy *Boddices*, with skirts down to the fork, close *Pantaloons*, *Boots* to the middle of the thigh, with linen tops turned down, *Cloaks*, slashed doublets, petticoat breeches, like sailors' short trowsers, puffed breeches, and the remarkable trunk sort¹. The fur gown of this century is preserved in the livery-gown of City of London. It is represented in the annexed figure of William Smith. See the slashed doublet and close pantaloons of this period represented in *fig. 15*, from an old painting in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; the petticoat breeches in *fig. 16*; and the trunk hose in the representation of a man with a falcon, *fig. 17*. "Soon after the accession of Henry the Eighth," says Strutt, "the petticoats before mentioned were laid aside, and trauses, or close hose, fitted exactly to the limbs, were almost universally adopted." To the breeches which were usually connected with the close hose, was added the indelicate *Gaudipise* or cod-piece, a French fashion. The doublets were puffed out with wadding above the shoulders. "The next remarkable innovation was the trunk-breeches, or slops, which were gradually swelled to an enormous size, by stuffing with rags, wool, tow, or hair. They were caricatured, according to Holinshed, by a man exhibiting the whole of his bed and table furniture, taken from these extensive receptacles. It is certain that in a Harleian MS. is the following curious note, written in or about

¹ Strutt, pl. cxxvi.—cxxxix.



*Effigy of Joyce Tiptoft, 1446, at Enfield, Middlesex, a Specimen of the Costume
of a Lady of Rank in the Fifteenth Century.*

33 Eliz. "Memorandum, that over the seats, in the Parliament-house, there were certain holes, some two inches square, in the walls, in which were placed posts, to uphold a scaffold round about the house within, for them to sit upon who used the wearing of great breeches, stuffed with hair like wool-sacks, which fashion being left the 8th year of Elizabeth, the scaffolds were taken down, and never since put up¹."

The women appear in long boddices, with or without skirts, or close-bodied gowns over them, with petticoats; and the famous *fardingale*, an immense hooped petticoat². "The ladies," says Strutt, "invented a kind of doublet, with high wings and puffed sleeves; and this costume was in full fashion at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They also extended their garments from the hips with foxes' tails and *bumrolls*, (as they were called), and in imitation of the trunk slops, introduced the stately fardingale³." This state petticoat and dress, at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, is well exhibited in the portrait of Queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James I. *fig.* 18. The dress of a lady in middle rank of life appears annexed figure of Jane Smith; and a Countess of the sixteenth in the century in her barb (a chin curtain) and a mourning-habit is shewn in *fig.* 19.

GENERAL RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THIS ÆRA.—*Males*. Enough has been before said, p. 26.

Females. Ruffs, tippets, stays, and stomachers distinguish this æra.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY⁴. Men appear in rich jackets, feathered hats, trowsered breeches terminating in stuffed rolls and fringes, and boots with huge projecting tops, just under the calf of the leg; see *fig.* 20. Also in breeches, doublets, cloaks, and turned-down laced shirt

¹ Strutt, 258, 259.

² Id. pl. cxl.—cxlii.

³ Id. 259.

⁴ A beautiful specimen of the early costume of this century appears in the effigies of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, taken from his tomb in Gloucester Cathedral. They are represented after the manner of Vandyke. See Fosbroke's Gloucester, 278.

collars; see *fig.* 21. At the end of the century they wore judges' wigs, coats buttoned down the front, and sleeves only to the elbow, and puffed breeches, bows at the knees and on the shoes. This dress is illustrated by the representation of King Charles II.; see *fig.* 23. The women have close-bodied and tight-sleeved gowns, and a tippet, like a child's over the shoulders ¹; see *fig.* 22.

ANTIQUITY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH DRESS.²

APRON—Properly *Napron*; the Anglo-Saxon *bearmcloth*. Strutt takes it up in Chaucer's time, when it was clean and white and full of plaits. In the fifteenth century it was short and narrow; in the sixteenth and seventeenth as now. From servants and rusticks it came to be of costly materials.

BAND—*Collar, &c.*—Taylor the Water Poet says, that Henry VIII. was the first that wore a band, a falling band, plain, with a hem, which increased afterwards to ruffs. They were worn by men and women, even when ruffs were in fashion, and were sometimes propped up by wires; when they fell upon the shoulder they were called *falling bands*. The *Band* was at first but a *shirt-collar*. The neckerchief succeeded in the seventeenth century, in women.

BODDICE—The *Corset* is mentioned 4 Edw. IV. and by degrees was changed into the Boddice, a sort of sleeveless waistcoat, quilted, having slips of whalebone, between the quiltings. In the reign of Elizabeth it was partially used by the men; sometimes it was laced over a stomacher that came down with a peak at the bottom. It assumed the name of *Stays*, probably not long before the beginning of the last century.

¹ Strutt, pl. cxliii.

² The authorities are given at large in the Encyclopedia.

Boors—The Anglo-Saxon horseman only appears in shoes and spurs; and their leather-hose, Strutt thinks, may mean spatterdashes, which the *Trapulæ* of Ælfric, the *Tybrucus*, &c. of the Middle Age, and the French *Gamoche*, all seem to imply; indeed the boot of Henry VI. engraved in Whitaker's Craven, 2d ed. p. 114, buttons up the side. The Normans used boots, short, richly embroidered, but seldom higher than the calf; sometimes close, sometimes loose and open. In the reign of Rufus peaked-pointed boots were in vogue; afterwards various fashions, sometimes close, sometimes wide and full of folds; sometimes high above the knees, the tops generally turned down upon the boots, and of different colours. Tops ornamented with ruffles and fringes occur in the seventeenth century. Lawn boot-tops, says Strutt, were deemed foppish; and Howell says, "Bishops' lawn sleeves are worn for boot-tops;" and adds, that boots and shoes were long snouted. We find in Elizabeth's reign a booted speaker in a pageant, to show that he was *Vates Cothurnatus*, not a loose or low creeping poet.

BREECHES—Drawers to fit the thigh, usually above, sometimes below the knee and trowsers, occur among the Anglo-Saxons as early as the ninth century. In the fourteenth they were larger and looser, and worn either a little below the knee, or in connection with the hose. In this, and the following century, they were generally made of linen, fastened round the waist, and descended nearly half way the length of the thighs. It was customary to sleep in them. In the reign of Rich. II. they were general, and as early as Henry IV. made under the name of hose, to answer the double purpose of breeches and stockings (like modern *pantaloon*s¹), fastened by tags or points to the doublet, and sitting close to the limbs. In the sixteenth century, came up French hose, 1st *common*, containing length, breadth, and fullness; 2d. not above a quarter of a yard on the side; the *Gallie hosen*, very large and wide, reached only

¹ From the Standard-bearer in the Venetian army wearing tight hose, this dress came to be called *Pantaloon*; a corruption of *pianta leone*, i. e. plant the Lion, the Standard of the Republick being the Lion of St. Mark. Meyrick's Armour, i. 115.

to the knee, with three or four gardes a piece laid down along the thigh of either hose. The *Venetian* reached to the gartering place of the leg, and were tied with silken points, laid on also with rows or gardes. *Boothose* made of fine cloth, also occur. The *Gallie-hose*, (or *Gallie-gaskins*, from Gascony) succeeded the trunk-hose in the sixteenth century, and were large and loose, but without wadding. *Petticoat-breeches* reaching to the knees, and ornamented with ribbands and laces, commenced with the seventeenth century. They are loose and hang in plaits. Long breeches were worn *t.* Charles I. Coats, breeches, and even waistcoat *dittos*, occur with pantaloons and drawers, as well as very ugly short breeches, under Charles II. The flap is modern, the original fashion being a slit buttoned.

BUTTONS—Among us they are as ancient as the tenth century. They appear upon the front of the tunick; but in that, and the fourteenth century, (when they are first mentioned by authors) were more for ornament than use. They were mostly of gold and silver, and imported; the manufacture even *13* Charles II. being limited to buttons worked with the needle, to which succeeded those made with cloth and stuffs. Du Cange mentions them abroad in the fourteenth century. Laces were a long time substitutes for them.

CAPE—*Cloak*, &c.—This succeeded the riding-hood; and was at first worn without it by poor people; but when connected was under the hood. In the reign of Henry VIII. capes were separate articles, and Strutt thinks, were applied to, or detached from the garments, as occasion required.

CAPUTIUM—*Cloak*—A hooded cloak, which originated with the inferior classes, and succeeded the short mantle in the thirteenth century, also in the higher ranks. It covered the shoulders, and extended below the breast.

CASSOCK—A garment of the sixteenth century worn over the doublet.

CLOAKS—Always known. In the fourteenth century, cloaks came into use among the lower classes.

COIF—At least as old as Henry III.

CRAVAT—Neck-cloth—This was introduced by Charles II. and his courtiers. (See *Plate*, p. 22, *fig.* 23.) It entirely superseded the shirt bands, which resembled the collars of children's shirts thrown back. (see *the Plate*, *fig.* 21.)

CYCLAS—Mantle, Cloak—Dr. Meyrick makes a shortened surcoat, the prototype of the cyclas, which came into use *temp.* Edward II. and III. and was a body-covering of linen without sleeves. This last was worn under the mantle, but the cyclades of the Londoners were outer garments, used, seemingly, as a cloak or mantle. The French called the *Cyclas Sigleton* or *Singleton*, and it was of rich silk, occasionally worn by military persons, probably in place of the surcoat.

DOUBLET—This garment originated in the *Gambeson* or *Pourpoint*, worn by military men; and from the addition of rich facings, and embroidery, was worn without armour, of which kind one was made for Edw. III. At first it had no sleeves, but upon adoption of these and general usage, it superseded the tunick, and was worn with the waistcoat, which at length became its substitute.

FACE-PAINTING—It continued among us and others through the whole Middle Ages, even with the addition of painting blue veins.

FARDINGALE—Petticoat—A huge hooped petticoat, introduced at the close of the 16th, or the beginning of the 17th century, see p. 27.

FELT HATS—The Anglo-Saxons had felt hats; and they formed part of the London cries *temp.* Henry VI.

FOOT-MANTLE—Petticoat—A kind of petticoat, tied about the hips, worn by Chaucer's Wife of Bath; and such as farmers' wives still use in riding to market, to keep their gowns clean.

FOX-TAILS—Worn by ladies *temp.* Edw. III. but afterwards annexed to the garments of fools.

GARTERS—The Anglo-Saxons had three kinds, two of which ran up like those of highlanders, from the foot; the third like the modern, about the calf, but with only one ligature, and appropriated to all classes, but more particularly to soldiers. After the Conquest, these fashions appear to have been far less universal, although cross-gartering and spiral con-

volutions occasionally appear. In the reign of Edw. III. gold or silver was worn upon them. In the seventeenth century the hose was tied to the breeches by points or thin strings like tapes. (see *Plate, fig. 20.*) Queen Elizabeth had garters of white cypress, *i. e.* gauze.

GLOVES—Strutt thinks they were unknown here before the tenth century. In the seventeenth century the custom of wearing them richly embroidered was very expensive, a pair costing 30s. At a wedding in 1604, the charge of the gloves and garters given away amounted to nearly £.1000, and Bishops used to make similar presents at their consecration, afterwards commuted for a benefaction. While the spirit of chivalry lasted, the glove of a lady was worn on the helmet as a favour; and was a very honorable token and mark of the wearer's success, which was supposed to be derived from the virtue of the lady. At the battle of Agincourt, according to Drayton, the young warriors wore either a lady's sleeve, garter, glove, lock of hair, or other token, on the helmet; in peace they were worn on the hat. On the decline of the fashion, it fell into the hands of coxcombs and servants. Gloves were very dear, if finely perfumed, in Elizabeth's time, when perfumes were but newly made in England, and brought from Italy.

GREAT COAT—The *capa pluvialis*, *chape a pluie*, the travellers' or rain cloak, supposed to resemble that of a dragoon, is mentioned by Matthew Paris and Strutt.

HAIR—The plates in Strutt only commence with the eighth century; but those in the *Costumes of Malliot* with the fifth. From this period, till the seventh, the hair of the two sexes is both long and short; but that of the women has *bandeaux* of single and double rows of pearls, often very elegant. Among us, the hair was in the eighth century, generally parted in the middle, and flowed down on either side; when it was plaited or curled upon the crown and sides, it was a mark of the highest distinction; the hair was also coloured or dyed; long hair seems to have been worn by the female sex. In the ninth century the hair of the men was shortened; in the tenth generally curtailed; but the Danes introduced long hair. It became a fashion in the time of the Confessor,

persons not noble not being obliged, as in France, to cut their hair round upon the middle of the forehead. Fillets or hair-bandages, hair-needles or bodkins, the *Acus Crinalis*, occur among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. The Normans wore long hair curled and plaited; and towards the end of the twelfth century, it was dressed with crissing irons, and bound up with fillets or ribbands. They even wore false hair; in either case they appeared without hats, that it might not be concealed. In the beginning of this century it was parted from the front of the forehead to the crown. In the same century, the hair of ladies (prostitutes excepted) was covered with a net or cawl, and the cap or kerchief. Young girls wore it parted, and very exactly curled. In the thirteenth century there was no material change, except in some instances, where it was confined to one curl at bottom, and was longer at the sides. Ladies wore it flowing; girls in a round curl at the bottom. The hair was dyed till the reign of Elizabeth. The hair plaited in small tresses or braids is mentioned in the Romance of the Rose. The horned head-dress prevailed for nearly two centuries. The Pardoner in Chaucer wears long yellow hair. The hair of the widow of Jack of Newbury hung down curiously combed and plaited. Pilgrims often shaved the head. To revert to the centuries. In the fourteenth, the men's hair is short; or cut round the forehead; or curled all round in one curl; or turned up round before; or cut round, and drawn down in lines. The women's (young girls excepted, who have flowing tresses) short and concealed by the cap; long, wrapped in a net; worn long and straight; hanging wholly in plaits, or in front only, the hind part in a net. The men in the fifteenth century wear it short and cut round; short or long; in a natural state. That of the ladies short; or frizzed out at the sides; or high, and widening towards the top; that of young girls long, hanging down their backs. In the next century the fashions were much the same. Anne, Queen of James I. wears it turned up high before (see *Plate, p. 22. fig. 18*); the men long, short, and natural. The *Welsh* of both sexes cut their hair close, round to the ears and eyes. (For the

various modes of wearing the hair, and head-dress of different nations, see the *Plates*, pp. 6. 14. 22.)

HAIR-POWDER—takes date with the sixteenth century.

HAT-BANDS—at least as old as the fifteenth century.

HEAD-COVERINGS—The Anglo-Saxons in the eighth century commonly wore a cap resembling the Phrygian bonnet, apparently of skins, the shaggy part outermost; those of the better sort being enriched with some kind of ornament. They had, besides, felt or woollen hats. The Anglo-Normans appear in head-coverings, conical, bason-formed, Phrygian-bonneted, night-cap, or hood-shaped, sometimes poking out sharp behind. The Empress Isabel, sister of Henry III. wore a hat, as did Chaucer's Wife of Bath, one as broad as a buckler or target. The merchant in Chaucer wears a Flanders beaver hat, to which Froissart sometimes adds an Ostrich feather. The canon in Chaucer has a hat, hanging by a lace behind his back; and the ploughman has also a hat. In the reign of Henry VI. felt hats were cried for sale. A female in the Paston Letters requests to have a hat and a bonnet sent. Hats of estate furred with ermine rolled behind, and with sharp beaks before, were worn by Esquires of the Body. Stubbs mentions hats of taffeta, velvet, or woollen, lined with silk, velvet, or taffeta, as worn by women. According to the plates in Strutt, our early Anglo-Saxon and Norman ladies appear only in the cover-chief or hood, from the eighth to the eleventh century, after which occurs an infinite variety, among them the horned and steeple kinds. In a print in Douce, the bride lies in a bed in a horned head-dress. For the forms of Head-coverings of various nations, see the *Plates*, pp. 6. 14. 22.

HOODS—disappear rapidly after the fifteenth century.

HUCCA, HUCQUE, HYKE—*Cloak, Mantle*—A small mantle or cloak, used chiefly by the knights and nobles at tournaments, and on occasions when they appeared in arms. Charpentier thinks that it covered the head, as well as shoulders. We find a hood annexed. According to Malliot, it was very rich, and used instead of a hood or head-covering; the fashion commencing about 1413 in France. Our Henry V. wore it,

and he reigned from the year named to 1422, so that it must have been contemporary in this country.

JACKET—Strutt says that the jacket made its appearance as a distinct part of dress in the fourteenth century, but was sometimes short, sometimes long, sometimes with, sometimes without sleeves, and accommodated to the seasons, being single or double, *i. e.* lined or not lined.

JERKIN—Jerkins of velvet were worn by Henry VIII. and those of perfumed leather were introduced from Italy by Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, about the 14th Elizabeth. A leathern jerkin with crystal buttons was the dress of pawnbrokers of the same æra. Buff jerkins were distinctions of military men in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and, according to Stevens, of bailiffs.

MANTLE—The Anglo-Saxons had mantles of various forms and sizes, fastened, or not, by buckles upon the shoulders. They seem to have been put on by passing the head through the aperture; and a similar custom appears in the mantles of females, which were apparently round, perhaps oval. The Anglo-Saxon mantle seems to have been the decisive mark of military rank, being confined to the cavalry, and officers only of the infantry. In action it was laid aside. The *Copes* of the Normans sometimes trailed on the ground; sometimes only reached the middle of the leg; and were called larger or smaller *Pallia*. Hoods were often added, and these hooded cloaks covered not only the shoulders, but a great part of the back. A hood was commonly attached. Henry II. is said to have brought the short mantle from Anjou. It was a custom of the Normans to sit upon their mantles. In the thirteenth century the long mantles continued much the same, but the short mantle greatly yielded to the *caputium* or hooded cloak, which differed in fashion from the *hooded* mantle before mentioned. Cordons or laces succeeded in the fourteenth century to clasps or buckles, as fastenings. The mantle was used by the women, upon rising at night, for a bedgown or wrapper.

MESSENGERS—Costume—They carried an escutcheon of their master's arms, either on the breast, side, behind, or on the shoulder, with or

without a javelin in the hand. In the fifteenth century the tabard of arms superseded the escutcheon, which, however, was continued abroad.

MOURNING—The mourning habits of the Anglo-Saxons are not known. Gildas, however, mentions torn vestments, and heads covered with dust, as mourning tokens of the Britons; and Ossian adds an annual mourning once a year. In the twelfth century, the hood without fur, thrown behind upon the back, was a token of mourning in France, as also here. Du Cange mentions a kind of cloth adapted to mourning called *Levevirus*. The cloaths were cut and rent in the 13th century. It was also usual to wear suitable cloths, to cut the ears and tails of the horses, and let the hair, beard, and nails grow. In the time of Chaucer, black was the most usual, though not the only colour. Black and white ribbands were worn only at burials; and the chief female mourner had a long tippet behind, reaching to her heels, successor to the hood above-mentioned. The mourners at burials wore long black cloaks, with hoods drawn forward over the head. Mourning habits of *black*, lined, bordered, and buttoned, with *white*, occur in the fourteenth century,

NECK—The necks of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman women, are either concealed by the hood, or the tunick rises to the very top of of the bosom; a fashion which prevailed from the eighth to the thirteenth century. The dress, which concealed the neck, sometimes open in front, to show the embroidered collars of the gowns and mantles; sometimes concealing the neck, together with the upper part of the breast, the end being wrapped round, &c. was the **COVERCHIEF**, or **VEIL**. The **PEPLUS** of the thirteenth century was usually brought round the neck, beneath the chin, and concealed the whole of the throat; and it was occasionally pulled up over the chin, so as to cover all the lower part of the face, from the bottom of the nose. Towards the close of the thirteenth century the **GORGET** was introduced. It was wrapped two or three times round the neck, and then, being fastened with numerous pins, was raised on either side of the face, so as to bear some resemblance to two horns. See a representation of the Gorget, in Strutt, pl. lxii. Afterwards the Gorget was brought up over the chin, and proba-

bly the BARB derived its origin from it. Strutt thinks that the Gorget was never universal. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the PARTELET, which answered the purpose of the Gorget, came into vogue. Sometimes it had sleeves. The TIPPET somewhat resembled the Partelet, and was worn about the neck. It was sometimes large and long like a mantle; at other times it was narrow, and rarely covered the top of the shoulders. See the kneeling figures in Strutt, pl. cxxii. The Tippet worn by ladies in mourning was quite another thing. It was a long, narrow strip of cloth, attached to the hood or sleeves of the wearer. The RUFF, which seems to have superseded the Partelet and Tippet, came into fashion soon after the middle of the sixteenth century. It was borrowed from the men. The BANDS were in contemporary fashion, and were sometimes propped up with wires; at other times fell upon the shoulders, and were denominated FALLING-BANDS. The Ruffs and the Bands were succeeded by the NECKERCHIEF. It was sufficiently large to cover the bosom and shoulders at the time of its introduction, and was anciently worn double. See Strutt, pl. cxliii. The borders were also often decorated with lace or needle-work.

NIGHT-CAP—The Anglo-Saxons had the *Hæfod-clath* (head cloth), and *Hæfod-smæl*, the *Capitium*, or Night-cap; but the sleeping figure in Strutt, pl. ii. has no cap. Women of later periods are represented in bed attired in the same caps which they wore by day, even the horned head-dress, however inconvenient, though the man has no cap. Du Cange, from the History of Dauphiny, mentions linen night-caps.

NIGHT-GOWN—Anglo-Saxon.

PARTELET.—*Neck-covering*—It was in vogue temp. Henry VIII. and worn by both sexes. It covered the neck and shoulders, and sometimes had sleeves.

PETTICOAT. The term does not occur till the fifteenth century. It was a habit worn by both sexes, but first by the women. Rows of fringes, called feet, occur in those of the ladies in the middle of the sixteenth century.

PINNAFORES.—Ancient.

ROCHET—The *Sosquenie*, *Surquanie*, *Suckeney*, *Rochet*, and *Branc*, was commonly of linen, which the women put over the other cloaths, and deemed in the fourteenth century, the handsomest dress which they could wear. Its form is that of a shift, with or without sleeves. Sometimes it was slit into strips from the hips downwards; at least was open on the two sides.

RUFF—This is a fashion of the sixteenth century; and cambricks and lawn were first imported for making ruffs temp. Eliz. The fashion was copied by the women. They were not always plaited with poking sticks; but sometimes they were pinned up to the ears, plaited with pins, and suffered to hang over the shoulders. The fashion commenced at the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

SAVIARDE—*Gown*—A short kind of gown, in fashion at the end of the seventeenth century. It had four skirts or four stripes of silk of different colours, with short and open sleeves. It reached only to the hips. Strutt thinks that it may be the Savoy-fashioned gown of the time of Henry VIII.

SHAMEW, SHAMMER—*Gown*—A garment, described by Hall, as a gown cut down in the middle, and also called a Cote. Strutt thinks that it was only used by persons of rank and opulence; and probably did not continue long in fashion after the death of Henry VIII. in whose reign, according to Strutt, it first occurs.

SHIFT, SHIRT—Strutt contends, that such a garment of linen, as the shirt or shift, is mentioned in the Bible; but he acknowledges that it was a linen tunick. He allows the existence of the shirt among the Anglo-Saxons in the eighth century, but it appears to be only a tunick, and if of linen confined to persons of rank, the inferior orders wearing woollen. The corpses of the Anglo-Saxons were attired in their Shirts. The Shirt does not appear to have been materially altered in the early part of the Anglo-Norman æra. At the end of the sixteenth century Shirts were worn very fine, wrought with needle-work of silk, and curiously stitched with open seams, &c. Shirts of silk occur though rarely; but they were mostly made of fine linen, from Rennes in Brit-

tany, cloth of lake, sometimes cambrick and lawn, but mostly Holland; and of flannel and coarse woollen cloths among rusticks and labourers. Shirts of sackcloth, horse-hair, &c. were worn for penance. Among the Saxons and Normans the shirt did not appear, but when tunicks were changed into doublets and waistcoats, collars enriched with needlework were displayed. They were made more open upon the neck and bosom, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the doublets were nearly disjointed at the elbows to display the shirt. Nares says, that shirts and shifts were sometimes adorned with worked or woven figures, and thence called Historical Shirts. In the sixteenth century they were embroidered with silk, and gold and silver thread, cut-work borders or gold edging, and were plaited as now. In the seventeenth century, the doublets were greatly shortened, that a large portion of the shirt might appear between them and the ligatures of the breeches. The ruffle temp. Henry VIII. was an appendage to the sleeves of the doublet, and called hand-ruff; and in the seventeenth century was added to the shirt. Night shirts occur temp. Henry VIII. as do night-garments among the Anglo-Saxons; but in the fourteenth century, persons even of the highest rank slept stark naked. Strutt applies this to both sexes, but it is certain that in the Norman æra, instances appear of women sleeping in their shifts. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, they began to ornament the bosoms and collars with needlework; the body was made of linen, but from the ornaments, one cost 3*l.* in the seventeenth century. Country girls, however, wore hempen smocks. The better kinds alluded to were plaited, seamed with open work, faced with laces, wrought with silver, &c. Among the presents to Queen Elizabeth, we find "a smock of fine Holland, and the bodies and sleeves wrought all over with black silke." This may appear to modern ideas, an odd kind of present; but a shirt partly gilt is mentioned by Bede, as a present sent by the Pope to Edwin an Anglo-Saxon; and Joinville observes, that shirts were presented to Kings, as the first token of affection, because worn nearest to the body.

SHOE—The Anglo-Saxon Dictionary mentions shoe-nails (*Scoh-negl*)

a Roman military fashion to prevent slipping, and the nails round-headed like ours; *Ol-thwongas*, shoes fastened with strings; *Ri-fling*, the *obstrigilli* of Isidore, shoes, which being sewed through the soles, are bound together on the upper part by a thong; *Triwen-sceos*, wooden shoes, and the *Unhege-sceos*, low shoes. Shoes appear to have been very common, even among the lowest class of the earlier Anglo-Saxons. They are usually painted black, and are sometimes fastened round the instep, without the appearance, of any aperture further than was barely necessary for the insertion of the foot. In general, they are divided in the middle; at other times they have evidently two divisions, one on each side; and the upper leather forms a flap, which covers the instep, and fastens upon it, where it is connected with the part attached to the soles. Sandals, but of no particular form, occur, though very rarely, and appear to have been quite abolished among the later Saxons. The shoes of the women appear to have been fastened about the instep, immediately below the ancles, with an aperture no larger than necessary for the insertion of the foot. Some shoes are very long quartered, both for men and women, like the modern slippers, and others are open like those of the men. In one instance they appear to be fastened close to the ancles, and a dotted line is made upon the middle of the foot, from the instep to the end of the toes; but whether for ornament, or as lacing to draw the upper leathers together is not clear. These shoes are white. The shoes of Bernard, King of Italy, were found in his tomb. The soles were of wood, and the upper parts of red leather, laced with thongs. They were right and left, and so closely fitted that the order of the toes, terminating in a point at the great toe, might easily be discovered. In the tenth century, high shoes, or laced half-boots, were in use, but laced close down to the toes. The common shoes appear in general to have been made of leather, and fastened beneath the ancles with a thong, which passed through a fold upon the upper part of the leather encompassing the heels, and the thong was tied upon the instep. The wooden shoes had probably only the soles of wood. The *Sotulares* and *Calo-*

pedes were probably mere clogs. Shoes were often nailed. In the ninth and tenth centuries the colours vary, but they are generally black. Clogs for women, or Wife's Sceos, are common. The Normans, temp. William Rufus, wore shoes with lengthened toes, called *Pegaciæ*, like a scorpion's tail; even twisted round like a ram's horn. Modern times have interchangeably confounded the Saxon *Sotulares*, a kind of slippers or clogs, and shoes, though they were distinct. They were made of leather [*Cordivan*, in Orderic Vitalis], and were sometimes curiously ornamented. The women's shoes scarcely differ from the Anglo-Saxon before-mentioned. Between the twelfth and nineteenth centuries sharper pointed shoes occur, but not generally. Sandals of fine cloth, supposed to be analogous to open shoes, of rich embroidery; and *Sotulares*, or *Subtulares*, chiefly calculated for warmth and sitting close about the ancles, and frequently ascending nearly half way up the leg, are also usual; but they differ from the short boots, likewise common, the latter being looser, and worn without leg-bandages. The women's shoes are as before; only we hear of women's boots ornamented with circles of fret-work, and short boots. Shoes with very sharp points commence in the fourteenth century, though no chains appear from the toes to the knees, as historians pretend. To the women's shoes are to be added buskins, probably laced, like those of the Wife of Bath, high upon her legs.

SLEEVES—By the distinctions of degree in the Oxford gowns being fixed in the sleeves, it is manifest that the fashions of them were denotations of rank. Sleeves of all forms and shapes occur in the dresses of our ancestors of both sexes, but in the women of the twelfth century appear what were called *Pocketing sleeves*, i. e. ugly long cuffs, shaped like half a pear, and so long as to be twisted and tied up. (*See Plate, fig. 14.*) Strutt thinks that the fashion of wearing long sleeves was imported from Italy, through France and Normandy, into England, where in the reign of Rufus it took root, but soon withered. In male persons of distinction, in the fifteenth century occur sleeves with arm-holes, which sleeves are large and pendant in the form of a bladder; others

with arm-holes, also project, and are of the form of a cow's horn, the large end at the shoulder. There are others, very big, and of different fantastic forms, in the same century. The sleeves to the coats and gowns, especially during the sixteenth century, were made so as to be affixed or separated as occasion required, and were commonly made of different materials. In some instances they had cuffs or ruffs, or ruffles.

STOCKINGS—They were used by the Anglo-Saxons of the eighth century, and of linen, at least abroad. In the ninth century, those of persons of rank appear to reach the middle of the thigh, and sit close to the leg; but those of the lower ranks close to the calf; and these, as they set in folds, were apparently of worsted yarn, or coarse materials. Blue and red seem to be the chief colours. The Normans wore both the above long and short kinds, without any important variations. They were in the twelfth century probably made of cloth; it is certain that they were sometimes striped. Stockings of silk were worn by Henry VIII. but a pair of long Spanish silk *hose* (a term often including breeches, stockings, and shoes, in one dress), was presented to Edward VI. as a rarity. The fashion too of wearing silk stockings in France is contemporary with that in England, Henry II. being the first king who appears in them. Knit silk stockings, made in England, were first presented to Elizabeth, who refusing to wear any cloth hose afterwards, they then came into vogue. An apprentice soon after borrowed a pair of knit worsted stockings made at Mantua, and then made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke; and these are the first worsted stockings known to be knit in England. Cloth stockings, however, continued long afterwards, as well as leathern [of calf-skin, were worn by John], also of silk, woollen, and worsted. The lower ends of stockings were probably socks. Two pair were worn together in the sixteenth century. Mary Queen of Scots at her execution wore stockings of blue worsted, clocked, and edged at the top with silver, and under them another pair of white. In the next century two pairs were also worn together, one fastened to the breeches, and the other gartered below the knee, and then turned down. Previously to the introduction of

silk, stockings were very rich and splendid, consisting of the most costly stuffs interwoven and embroidered with gold and silver. Socks of fustian are contemporary. Stubbs says, that the women's stockings consisted of silk, jarnsey, worsted, cruel, or at least of fine yarn, thread, or cloth of all colours, and with clocks, open seams, &c. In the sixteenth century, in France, young men of rank wore their stockings of different fashions upon each leg.

STOLE—*Tunick*—In the figure in Lewis's Isle of Thanet it is a sash going round the neck, and hanging down in two ends before, like the scarf in clergymen's gowns. It is embroidered, fringed, &c.

STOMACHER—In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the stomacher was a dress common to both sexes, but was generally called a *Placard* when it belonged to the men.

SUPERTOTUS—Or *Supervestimentum* of the twelfth century, or *Balandrava*, or *Balandrana* of the thirteenth, was a garment substituted for a great coat. It resembled a petticoat, hung from the shoulders as low as the knee, with an aperture on one side for the arm to be at liberty.

SUPERTUNICK, SUPERTUNICALE—Strutt calls by this name a robe worn over the tunick among the Jews. He thinks it a garment among us chiefly, if not entirely, confined to winter, but he does not know whether he should consider it as originating from the Anglo-Saxon surcoat, or a new introduction of the Normans. It is in after-æras proved to be a winter garment, and not apparently distinguished from the surcoat. It remained in fashion long after, as synonymous with the surcoat. The *Supertunicale* occurs in the fourteenth century, but Strutt does not know in what particulars it differed from the Supertunick. It was sometimes large and loose, having broad and deep sleeves, and sometimes it was made close before and behind, and also without sleeves.

SURCOAT—Mr. Dallaway says, when the Norman was so closely invested in mail that his shape was exactly fitted, he threw over it an ornamented surcoat without sleeves, at first loose and flowing, but in the reigns of the three Edwards confined to the body in narrow folds, and succeeded by tabards of Arms. Malliot denies the identity of the *Sur-*

coat and *Sagum* of the Franks, because the latter, he says, was worn beneath the armour. This is the military surcoat, which Strutt says was certainly introduced by the Normans, and does not appear to have been generally adopted before the middle of the twelfth century. It was made apparently of cloth, without sleeves, and reached below the knees; was also open in the front from the girdle to the bottom, and fitted to the neck so closely that the top part of it is usually tied by the chaperon or hood of mail. He thinks it a distinction of the principal officers. There was another *Surcoat*, a loose robe, similar to that now worn by women in Turkey, and found amongst the ancient Israelitish women. Among the Anglo-Saxons it was a state dress, with sleeves wide and open, mostly reaching to the elbow alone, and put on over the head, like a shirt. The Norman surcoat is also a shirt, but without sleeves, and worn for warmth over the tunick in winter. He thinks that it gave birth to the supertunick, for they became synonymous terms. In the reign of John they were sometimes lined with fur; and in the fourteenth century reached only to the loins, but were made wide and full. Sometimes *two* were worn, probably a custom with travellers. It was anciently a habit of state, but was afterwards generally adopted by both sexes, and continued to be used on occasions of solemnity, after it had ceased to be worn in common, and especially among the ladies. It appears to have been once used as a morning gown. Long surcoats, with and without sleeves, were used by ladies considerably before the fourteenth century; and the surcoats then in vogue were fitted close to the waist, and elevated at the bosom, being probably made stiff for that purpose, like the boddice.

TABARD—The tabard was a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards. At the time of its introduction it was chiefly used by the soldiers; but was afterwards adopted by equestrian travellers, and at length became familiar with most classes. It was sometimes worn by women; and formed part of the dress appropriated to several religious orders. It is difficult to distinguish this robe from the *Rochet*, which

was sometimes without sleeves, and open at the sides. Indeed the rochet was only a sleeved tabard sewed up a short way under the arm-pits. In the early representations of the tabard it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins. Its length, however, was not always the same. This applies to the thirteenth century; Malliot, however, continues it to the sixteenth century; but he calls by this generic term all cloaks without capes, and cut square from top to bottom. Heralds still wear it; knaves in the cards are attired in it; and it was anciently a proper dress of servants. At the grand call of Serjeants in 1736 the servants walked in procession in violet coats of this form.

TIGHT-LACING—Was usual in the thirteenth century; if so, not older, as Strutt, 287.

TIPPET—A dress for both sexes in fashion in the fifteenth century. It was worn about the neck, and was sometimes large and long, like a mantle. At other times it was narrow, and scarcely covered the top of the shoulders, and so it appears in Strutt, pl. cxxii. The tippet worn by ladies in mourning was a long narrow stripe of cloth attached to the hood or sleeves.

TRAUSES—*Hose*—Close hose, fitted exactly to the limbs, which came into fashion soon after the accession of Henry VIII.

TROWSERS—The trowsers of the Anglo-Saxons served also for stockings. They do not appear to have undergone the least material alteration during the early part of the Anglo-Norman æra; but after the Conquest, they became confined to the rusticks, and lower classes, and were, Strutt thinks, the only interior garment, used beneath the tunick. Joinville observes, that they were worn of coarse cloth by Saracen sailors.

TUNICK—Among the Anglo-Saxons, there were the short tunick, worn at times by all classes of people, and the long tunick, which appears, as among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, to have been the distinguishing mark of superior rank. The short tunick in its simple state resembled the modern shirt, and, when open on the sides, seems to

have been the badge of slavery. From the tunick, no doubt, originated the countryman's smock-frock. It seldom descended below the knee, and was bound about the waist with a girdle. The long tunick appears to have been only worn on state days. The sleeves, sometimes loose, sometimes close, commonly reached to the waist. The short tunick, made of linen, was always the military habit; that of the light infantry scarcely reached to the middle of the thigh. Two tunicks, an upper and an under one, were worn. The short tunick continued among the Normans, but was somewhat longer and more ornamented. In the thirteenth century, the short tunick is worn by rusticks without the belt. The tunicks of more elevated persons, especially of those engaged in hunting, are depicted as open at the front, from the girdle, downwards.—The long tunick was more generally adopted by persons of rank, but was also longer, and worn with an inner one. Like the short tunick, it is in many instances open at the bottom. The long tunick, associated with the mantle, which reached to the heels, originated in Germany; hence its adoption by the ancient Saxons.

UNDER-GARMENT, UNDER-TUNICK—Strutt concedes, that the undertunick among the Anglo-Saxons did not originate with them, because derived from high antiquity. He calls by the name of Under-garment, a kind of chemise or longer tunick of the Anglo-Saxon women, with close sleeves, generally descending to the wrists, and plaited in small folds to the elbow. Towards the end of the tenth and eleventh centuries, it is occasionally bordered at the bottom. In the Norman æra, it sometimes appears longer and more richly bordered. He calls it the Under-tunick.

VEIL, or COVERCHIEF.—Among the Anglo-Saxons, women are never depicted without the coverchief or veil, which in some instances is loose; and then the wearer appears to be walking.

VENETIANS—*Breeches*—Long breeches, similar to pantaloons, worn by the army, in the sixteenth century.

WAISTCOAT—This garment, at first used while the doublet was in fashion, at last superseded it. It was made of rich and embroidered

materials. William Lee wove silk waistcoat pieces in his stocking-frame; and some kinds were sold in the shops at 10, 20, and 40*l.* a piece. It was a garment common to both sexes.

WIG.—The year 1529 is regarded as the epoch when long perriwigs began to be worn in France. Strutt, though he thinks “the complete peruke an introduction in the course of time,” yet proves the existence of ladies’ *tetes*, &c. in the fifteenth century. Indeed, false hair, as might be shown from Malmesbury, has never been out of use, though more on account of defect than fashion. That strange deformity, the Judges’ wig, first appears as a general genteel fashion in the seventeenth century. See the figure of CHARLES II. in the Plate of English Costume.



William Smith of the Guards, servant to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1592; and Jane his wife. From their monumental brass at Enfield.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.

*Druid and Arch-druid (described, p. 15.)	<i>Title-page.</i>
*Anglo-Saxon King and Armour Bearer (described, p. 16.)	5
Twenty-three Specimens of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Costume	6
Twenty-one Specimens of British, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and English Costume ..	14
Twenty-three Specimens of English Costume	22
Joyce Tiptoft, a Specimen of English Dress, in the 15th century; from her Tomb at Enfield	26
*William Smith and Jane his wife; from their Monumental Brass at Enfield (described, pp. 26, 27.)	47

* * Those marked with an asterisk are Vignettes on the Letter-press.

LONDON:

John Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament-street.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
The matriculation examination in this University closed yesterday.
EXAMINERS.—Classics: Rev. Dr. Jerrard, T. B. Bur-
cham, Esq., M.A. (Barister-at-law).—Mathematics and
Natural Philosophy: Rev. Professor Haviland, M.A.;
George B. Jerrard, Esq., B.A.—Chemistry: Professor
Graham, F.R.S.

The following gentlemen were admitted:—
FIRST DIVISION.—John Abbotson, King's College; Henry
Morell Acton, Carmarthen College; Joseph Adolphus,
Guy's Hospital; Theodore Arundell, Stonyhurst College;
John Ayl, Baptist College, Bristol; Daniel Badcock,
University College; John Barfield, Cheshunt College;
Pierce Laurence Barron, Carlow College; Richard
Barwell, Holwyl; Robert Braithwaite, Battry, Uni-
versity College; Augustus William Baylis, private
tuition; Charles Beard, Manchester New College;
James Bedell, Lancashire Independent College; E. S.
Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Stonyhurst College; Swinburne
Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Stonyhurst College; William
Bernard Bliss, Stepney College; Charles Algernon Bow-
ring, University College; Horatio Coare Breuchley, Christ's
Hospital; James Brown, Homerton College; William
Henry Carver, private tuition; Archibald Prentice Childs,
private tuition; William T. G. Woodford Clapp, University
College; Henry Coleman, private tuition; Nathaniel Crisp,
private tuition; Benjamin Davies, Froodvale Academy;
David Charles Davies, University College; George Palmer
Davies, Homerton College; Theophilus Davies, Manchester
New College; Samuel Weston Devenish, Mill-hill Grammar
School; Joseph Drew, private tuition; Alexander Ewing,
University College; Robert Mazzeres Fellows, University
College; William Mazzeres Fellows, University College;
John Hampden Fordham, private tuition; Richard Allanson
Gaskell, private tuition; George James Hall, Eastern
Academy; Robert Baldwin Hayward, University College;
Patrick Heron Henderson, University College; James
John Heywood, King's College; Thomas Hill, Stonyhurst
College; George John Hinnell, King's College; John Hop-
kins, University College; Allan Octavian Hume, University
College; John Stuart Jackson, King's College; Thomas
Bushby Jeff, University College; David Jones, Stepney
College; Thomas Barnes Knight, Stonyhurst College;
James Lawler, Carlow College; Edward Aldham Leatham,
private tuition; Joseph Lister, University College;
John Cox Lynch, King's College; Edgar Corrie Malcolm,
King's College; James Matheson, Highbury College;
Henry Matthews, University College; George May, King's
College; James Morris, University College; Thomas Wil-
liam Nunn, King's College; Thomas Collins Page, Stepney
College; Oliver Pemberton, Queen's College, Birmingham;
John William Phillips, Manchester New College; Uriah
Brodrick Randall, University College; Owen Rees, Uni-
versity College; Robert Richards, Cheshunt College; Henry
Mason Richardson, Wesley College; Samuel Roberts, Man-
chester New College; John Robert Rogers, Froodvale Aca-
demy; Joseph Ryland, University College; John Barclay
Scriven, private tuition; Henry John Scroope, Stonyhurst
College; William Francis Segar, Stonyhurst College; Ed-
ward Taylor Selby, Manchester New College; William
Thomas Skinner, University College; Edward Storey, Uni-
versity College; John Stent, private tuition; William Ras-
son Stevenson, private tuition; Robert Stewart, University
College; John Henry Sugrue, Carlow College; John Hut-
ton Taylor, Manchester New College; Henry Thomas, Ho-
merton College; Robert Wallis, private tuition; Alfred
Weld, Stonyhurst College; Edward Whitaker, private
tuition; Josiah Willett, Guy's Hospital; William Williams,
Baptist College, Bristol; William Winter, University Col-
lege; Robert William Wood, Homerton College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Arthur Adey, University College;
George Annis, University College; Fitzherbert Bugby,
Stepney College; Frederick Charles Carver, private tu-
tion; Wm. H. Andrews Dickson, private tuition; Robert
Charles Hurst, private tuition; Fitzroy Fuller Lofy,
King's College; Henry Manley, private tuition; Walter
Mingay Rochford, University College; Clement Madeley
Smith, Horwade Grammar School; Sam. M. C. A. An-
derson Smith, King's College; Frederic William Stevens,
Carmarthen College; Joseph Truman, University College;
Stephen Massett Webb, private tuition; Peter Russel
Williams, Lancashire Independent College; John David
Williams, Homerton College; Christopher Wright Wray,
Newcastle School of Medicine.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of
candidates for matriculation this year, the chambers of the
University at Somerset-house not being sufficiently spacious to
accommodate the whole of them, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the
principal of King's College, on being applied to, placed one of
the lecture-rooms of that institution at the disposal of the
senate during the examination.

THE APOLLO TROOP SHIP.

TABLE I.

It had pleased Providence that his servant should en-
joy a certain portion of the riches of the world. But
how did he enjoy them? Only, my brethren, as the
means of extensive beneficence to others. As a proof
how little he had set his heart on riches, some among
us can well remember when, like Job, he was suddenly
tried by the loss of all that he possessed. And then,
like Job, he blessed God who had taken away; and edified
us by expressing his sole regret that he could no
longer provide for his favourite objects of charity and
religion. But, again, like Job, he recovered his former
possessions, and the Lord blessed him more than at the
beginning.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

YORKSHIRE.
ALNWICK.—The discovery of the remains of St.
Leonard's Hospital within these last few days, after remain-
ing in obscurity from time immemorial, must be very inter-
esting to the antiquary. The site is about three-quarters
of a mile north of Alnwick, and adjoins the great north road
on the west side, and is about 300 yards south of the cross
erected to the memory of Malcolm III., King of Scotland,
who, in besieging Alnwick Castle, was killed November 13,
1093. Amongst other things discovered are the following:
A holy water font, the base of a cross and socket, several
pieces of the saw-toothed and pointed gothic arches, two
silver coins, a vase or urn, a part of a doorway, upwards of
twenty human skeletons, four tombstones (one of which had
cut on it a triangle, a cross, and a circle, probably intended
as emblems of the Trinity, Christianity, and Eternity), the
base of a column, with several smaller carved stones. There
was also discovered on Saturday last a draw-well, set round
with stones.—*Tyne Mercury.*

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM S. WISEMAN, BARONET.
This Gallant Baronet died at his residence, at

WILL OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF BERKELEY.—
Probate of the will and two codicils of the Right Hon. Mary
Countess of Berkeley, late of Berkeley House, Spring-gar-
dens, and of Cranford, in the county of Middlesex, widow,
and relict of the Right Hon. Frederick Augustus, late Earl
of Berkeley, was granted on the 19th instant to the Right
Hon. William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Baron Segrave, Earl
Fitzhardinge, the son, and the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hen-
rietta Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the daughter, the executors.
Personal estate sworn under 4,000l. Her Ladyship died on
the 30th of October, 1844. The will devises her real estates
to her eldest son, and bequeaths to him her diamonds,
jewels, plate, and the medals presented to her husband; and
leaves other jewels, trinkets, and ornaments to be divided
among her three daughters, to whom she also bequeaths
many specific and pecuniary legacies, except to her daughter,
Lady Caroline, who had requested that no money might be
left to her by the will. Leaves legacies and annuities to her
servants, and appoints her eldest son residuary legatee. The
will is dated the 15th of November, 1843, and the codicils
in 1844, and are respectively signed "Mary Berkeley." Accompanying the will is a most interesting and lengthy
document, entirely in her Ladyship's handwriting, occupy-
ing twelve sheets, being the copy of a letter addressed to his
Majesty King George IV., as to her marriage, and the recep-
tion at Court of her eldest son by his Majesty, who acknow-
ledged him as Earl Berkeley. The letter is dated March 11,
1822, at Cranford, and is signed "Mary Berkeley." From
its not being deposited as a testamentary instrument an
official extract cannot be obtained.

GUIANA.
URSULINE MISSION TO BRITISH GUIANA.—Since
the removal of those obstacles which opposed the
advancement of the holy Catholic religion in British
Guiana, all classes of the people, Protestant and
Catholic, of that extensive colony, have manifested
great eagerness to establish amongst them a religious
seminary for the education of female youth, both
rich and poor. The Apostolic Prelate, Right Rev.
Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Leris and Vicar Apostolic of
British Guiana, being desirous to procure a convent
of Ursulines for the accomplishment of this im-
portant object, applied to the Ursuline Community,
Summer Hill, now St. Joseph's, located near Ath-
lone; and we are happy to announce, with a suc-
cess far exceeding his most sanguine expectations.
On Thursday, the 20th instant, six choir Religious
and two Lay Sisters from the above exemplary
community left the parent house at Athlone for
Dublin, whence they sailed on Friday in the Ocean
steamer to Cork, from which place they are to em-
bark for Demerara, after a short visit to their sis-
ters, the Ursulines of the venerable community of
Black Rock. That a branch of the ancient and illu-
strious Order of Ursulines, so celebrated for the edu-
cation of females, should be established in British
Guiana, is a strong evidence that peace and good
order have been effectually restored to that portion
of the Church. For which happy results it is in-
debted, under Providence, to the indefatigable la-
bours of its saintly prelate, Right Rev. Dr. Hynes.
British Guiana is peopled by emigrants of every
grade, from Portugal, Spain, France, England, and
Ireland; and we cannot but congratulate those for-
tunate parents for whose children the great advan-
tage of an Ursuline education is intended by Divine
Providence—a favour, for the last three centuries so
fruitful in blessings to Europe.—*Correspondent.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.
PARADE AND

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE LORD STOURTON.
Although the mortal remains of the late Lord
Stourton had been exposed up to the evening of the
eighth day from his death, there was no appearance
of decay or change; his joints were as pliant as when
alive; his remains beautifully delicate. At six p.m.,
in the evening of the 11th, the Bishop, preceded by
the cross-bearer, acolytes, and ten of the clergy, two
and two, proceeded to the hall, where the coffin was
placed, and from thence to the chapel, where the
Vespers for the dead were chanted by the choir and
the clergy. On the following morning many Masses
were offered up at the different altars for the repose
of his soul. At nine o'clock the Bishop and fifteen
of the clergy entered the chapel in due order, and
recited the Office for the Dead. Then was Solemn
High Mass (*coram Episcopo*) celebrated by the Rev.
Chaplain, E. L. Clifford, as Deacon, and Rev. Wm.
Lenox, as Sub-Deacon, the Rev. — Keadley officiat-
ing as Master of Ceremonies.

As soon as the Mass was ended, the Very Rev.
Provincial, S.J., delivered a very touching and
impressive discourse, in which he feelingly dwelt
upon the noble and religious character of this
deeply-lamented peer. Then was the solemn Fun-
eral Service performed according to the Pontifical
ceremonial. The Five Absolutions were given by
the Rev. Chaplain, the late Chaplain, the Grand
Vicar, the Provincial S.J., and the Bishop.

When this part of the ceremony was finished, the
venerable remains of the noble lord were carried in
mournful procession to the vault under the chapel,
followed in deep affliction by his four sons, his son-
in-law, Lord Arundell, his grandson, his two brothers,
Messrs. Langdale and P. Stourton, his brother-in-
law, P. Middleton, Esq., and four nephews. Every

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

About three weeks since a perfect male skeleton was dis-
covered in a field attached to a brick yard, in the chapel of
Stert, a short distance from Devises. It was within two feet
and a half of the surface of the field, and was found by a
young man whilst digging for clay, and who, attaching
very little importance, took the bones up and reinterred
them. The fact, however, having been communicated to
some of the clergymen of the neighbourhood, and these
clergymen having been previously informed that murders
had been committed near the spot, and that within a few
years other skeletons had been dug up in the same field,
felt very anxious to obtain any information that could throw
light on the affair; they therefore caused the bones to be
disinterred, and sent for Mr. Whitmarsh, the coroner, who
held an inquest on them at the Bell Inn, Lydeaway,
on Monday last, when several aged persons were in
attendance to give evidence. It appears that
about eighty or ninety years ago there was a public
house called the Shepherd and his Dog, kept by Thomas
Burry, near the three-mile stone on the Salisbury road; that
Burry was of ill repute, and his house of worse; that at that
time large numbers of pedlars travelled the road; and many
of them sought shelter at the Shepherd and Dog, but that
few left the house alive, or if they did, it was only to be
murdered on the road, and that the road then ran near the
brickfield. An old man named Sutton, of Urchfont, 88
years of age, recollects that when he was a shepherd boy,
threescore and ten years ago, that a person named Withers,
whilst drinking at the house, overheard some persons con-
sulting the murder of a Scotch pedlar then there; and that
Withers went to Urchfont and gave information of the fact,
when the Urchfont people came and rescued the pedlar
through the window. The cry of "Murder!" this old man
said, was then very frequent in the neighbourhood of the
Shepherd and Dog; and he has known several persons
drawn out of the brickfield. The license was afterwards with-
drawn from the house. A person named Edwards said he
knew an old man named Mower, a friend of Burry's, and that
some time before his death he heard him say that he had
killed many a man between the Charlton Cat and Wedhampton,
and buried them at Wroughston folly. Edwards also said,
that when he was a boy, persons used to be afraid to pass the
corner at the Shepherd and Dog. The owner of the brick-
field said, that some years ago he discovered a skeleton in
the same field, and from its position it was evident that it
had been pressed by force into a hole not large enough to
contain it; and that a twelvemonth ago another skeleton
was dug up. A descendant of Burry's, an old man verging
upon fourscore years, was also examined, but nothing could
be elicited from him, further than that he was not answer-
able for what other people did. He was repeatedly asked
whether there was not a tap-door to the cellar, and whether
he himself had not very recently filled the cellar with gravel,
but he evaded the question, and would give no direct an-
swer. Mr. Barker, surgeon, Devises, examined the skeleton,
and said he had no doubt, from the size of the thigh bones,
that it was that of a male person. On the top of the skull
there was a perforation, which must have been effected by
some sharp instrument, and which was sufficient to cause
death. In his opinion this perforation was made prior to
the interment, and the person of whom the skeleton was the
remains came to his death by violent means. The jury
therefore returned a verdict to that effect.—*Devises Gazette.*

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—There was lately dis-
covered, in opening a quarry at the island of Grand
Canary, the skeleton of an enormous dog, in a good
state of preservation. It belongs to that enormous race
of dogs which, according to Pliny, gave the name to the
Canaries, and which for some centuries have dis-
appeared from the face of the globe.—*Boston Daily Ad-
vertiser.*

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—The citizens of G

daughter of James Goddard, Esq.

On the 6th inst., in the 834 year of his age, Edward, brother of
Sir John Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PAUL WANLESS, Printer, of No. 139, Elizabeth-place, Lan-
cashire, in the County of Surrey, on Wednesday, the 5th day of

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDEL, OF
WARDOUR.—We regret to announce the death of the above
Noble Lady, which melancholy event took place at Lough-
borough, Leicestershire, on Tuesday. Her Ladyship, the
Lady Mary Anne Grenville Nugent Temple, was the only
daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham, and was born
on the 8th of July, 1787, and consequently had attained her
58th year. Her Ladyship was sister to the late Duke of
Buckingham and Lord Nugent, and married the late Lord
Arun del in 1811, by whom, however, she had no issue.

THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.—Yesterday, the Com-

STONYHURST.—Lady Arundel, of Wardour, the

been on a visit to Stonyhurst College, whence they

returned on Saturday last, and attended Mass on

Sunday at St. Wilfrid's, in this town. The dis-

tinguished party visited the schools on Monday.—

PRESTON CHRONICLE.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1845.

Shareholders of the NEWCASTLE

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Worcester College, Oxford.

On the 29th inst., at the house of her son-in-law, the

Earl of Ranfurly, 40, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Sophia

Margaret Stuart, granddaughter of the celebrated Wil-

liam Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and

widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D.D., late Lord

Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age.

With regret we announce the death of the Rev.

Dean of St. Patrick's, the death of the Rev.

STONYHURST.—Lady Arundel, of Wardour, the

been on a visit to Stonyhurst College, whence they

returned on Saturday last, and attended Mass on

Sunday at St. Wilfrid's, in this town. The dis-

tinguished party visited the schools on Monday.—

PRESTON CHRONICLE.

Which in a life's despair,
Grief, toil, and strife, stands out, beautiful and alone.

FUNERAL OF LADY ARUNDELL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LOUGHBOROUGH, Thursday.—The funeral of Lady Arun-
dell has just taken place here amid rites and observ-
ances of a nature so unusual as to well merit the fullest
notice. Lady Arundell was the relict of James Everard,
the tenth Lord Arundell, of Wardour, a daughter of the
most noble George, Marquis of Buckingham, sister to
the late Duke of Buckingham, and aunt to the present
Duke. Unlike the other members of that family she was a
rigid Roman Catholic, and resided in a fine mansion in
Woodgate, Loughborough, in the county of Leicestershire.
She led a life of extraordinary self-denial and char-
ity, and died rather suddenly, the obsequies were com-
menced in Woodgate to the Roman Catholic Chapel the
evening before her funeral, and the day before yesterday re-
moved from that place to Ratcliffe College for interment.
At an early hour on the morning of the removal from the
Roman Catholic Chapel at Loughborough that part of the
town where the chapel is situated was thronged. At nine
o'clock the chapel doors were thrown open to the public
(the priests, choristers, school children, mourners, &c.,
having previously been introduced by the private en-
trance), and its interior was soon crowded to excess, while
hundreds, if not thousands, could not gain admission.
At a quarter past nine the obsequies were com-
menced in the chapel, the whole of the Whit-
wick and Grace Dieu choirs assisting on the occasion, as well
as eleven of the principal of the Roman Catholic clergy of
the district, amongst whom were the two superiors of Mount
St. Bernard, Father Bernard Palmer and Father Odilon
Woolfrey.

The funeral service being chanted in Latin, mass was
conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gentili, after which an address
in English was delivered by the Rev. Moses Furlong, and
the usual ceremony of sprinkling holy water and burning
incense over the dead was performed. The corpse was then
carried out upon a splendid bier by eight bearers in mourn-
ing cloaks and handbans, and placed upon a vehicle procured
for the occasion; and a grand procession was formed, which
was closed by the following mourners:—Lord Clifford of
Chudleigh, Lord Nugent (deceased's brother); A. L. Phil-
lips, Esq.; Rev. Randall Ligo (Principal of the Jesuits);
Mr. Doughty (deceased's butler); the precursor of Mr.
Phillips's family; Mrs. Phillips; Hon. Miss Henrietta
Crew; Mrs. Doughty, deceased's cook. After which fol-
lowed some scores in mourning, who had been recipients of
the deceased's charities in some form or other.

The procession moved on at a slow pace, the choirs chant-
ing their service in Latin as they wended their way through
the different streets until they arrived at the railway station
(a mile from where they started), where the corpse was
placed upon a platform, and with the bearers, principal
mourners, and priests, taken by the train up to Syston
station. On removing the coffin at this place, owing to its
exceeding weight, which was little short of 3 cwt., an ac-
cident occurred which caused a delay of nearly two hours.
Another vehicle being procured, the procession commenced
and moved slowly on through Syston, where multitudes in
every direction flocked to witness this strange sight. About
a quarter past four P.M. the procession reached the gate at
the entrance to Ratcliffe College grounds, where it was met
by Dr. Pagan, Superior of the College, with his students,
and the female mourners who had preceded it from Syston,
who fell into their respective places. On arriving at the
college the procession was introduced at the grand entrance,
and the corpse was deposited in the west end of the back
part or general avenue of the college, and the proposed
church is built, when it is to be removed within the pre-
cincts of the "holy place." Dr. Pagan conducted the ser-
vice of the grave, the chant, as before, being in Latin.

A more imposing spectacle of the kind than this funeral
has never been witnessed in this neighbourhood since Sir
George Crew lay in state at the Bull's Head Inn, Lough-
borough, upwards of twenty years ago.

SUICIDES IN PIMLICO.—Yesterday morning consi-

TABLET.

mark of respect due to one so highly esteemed
and respected was paid. Precious in the sight of the
Lord is the death of His saints.

After a long and trying infirmity, William, Lord
Stourton, calmly expired in the morning of the 4th
inst., the Feast of St. Barbara, having received with
great faith and affection the Holy Sacraments. His
lordship was born on the 6th of June, 1776, and in
October, 1800, married Catharine Winefred, daugh-
ter of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lutworth, by whom
he has had issue seventeen children, twelve of whom
survive him. His lordship was the seventeenth of
the Barons of Stourton, all of whom, notwithstanding
the persecution of three hundred years, died
members of the Catholic Faith.

We cannot speak too highly of the late noble
lord. His contemporaries through life speak of him
with the greatest respect. His hospitality and
civility were very conspicuous, and a veneration for
religion and her ministers ever characterised his
conduct. He frequently expressed his solicitude that
justice might be done to Ireland. His acts of charity
were innumerable. There are few Catholic churches,
chapels, or schools, lately erected, which have not
been benefited by his liberality. The prevailing
opinion in the neighbourhood, of Protestant as well
as Catholic, was, that no one in distress ever ap-
pealed in vain for assistance. It may be said with
truth, that no creature knew the extent of his
charity; and to give an idea how little he wished it
to be known, and how little he thought of his own
charities, the moment he discovered a letter to be
one of thanks for some charitable donation, he im-
mediately threw it into the fire.

What a consolation must it be to his afflicted lady,
his numerous family, and friends, to look back and
reflect upon a life so full of charity, so replete with
unostentatious virtue, and so full of days before God.
—*Correspondent.*

On the 18th inst., in Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Ibbetson, relict of
the late Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of St. Anthony's, in the county of
Northumberland, in her 91st year.



MEXICO.

We have not hitherto had room to speak in more than a line's space of the great conflict between the American forces under General Scott, and the Mexicans, under the command of Santa Anna, that took place at Cerro Gordo, on the 18th ultimo, and resulted in the defeat of the Mexican army. We owe to the *Sun* the following summary of the news by the last mail:—"The version given by the conquerors, and the commentaries offered by their countrymen on the above engagement, are tinged with the same inflated spirit that is peculiar to the journalism and journalism of the North-west. Nevertheless, it

Statue of Shakanan

